The New-York Times.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 24.

THE MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Message of JEFF. DAVIS meets with universal execration among members of the Administration, for its audacious falsehoods. It is regarded as a weak and hopeless effort to face down the indispensable doom of this rebellion. The total silence as to the Union demonstrations in East Tennessee is ominous. The comments of DAVIS upon the invasion of Beaufort are understood by the Administration to signify the adoption by the Confederate government of the black flag proposition of South Carolina. The war will, upon that instant, become a war of extermination; and upon the first act of outrage upon prisoners under the black flag, a million men of the North will be put in the field to carry fire and sword to the Gulf. DAVIS knows this, and it is thought that being desperate, he wishes to plunge his whole people in ruin rather than have them survive the failure of his madness, to execrate his memory. The promulgation of DAVIS' sinister threats will lead to some modification of the President's Message, providing for the contingency contemplated in the rebel President's "brutal and bloody manifesto."

SECESSION SAVING TO THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The statistics of the Post-office Department show that there is some gain to the Federal treasury, as well as loss, from secession. The returns indicate that for the year, ending June 31, 1861, the income of the Post-office Department will come nearer by two and a half millions of dollars to paying its expenses than for a number of years past. The reason is the abolishment of the extended and profitless mail routes in the Southern States.

MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

Gen. MITCHELL and JOHN HAMILTON, two prominent Maryland Secessionists, residing near Port Tobacco, were arrested recently, on their return from Virginia. On their persons were found Virginia bank notes, and on Mr. HAMILTON was a pass for himself and daughter, signed by L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War C. S. A. They had the alternative submitted to them either to take the oath of allegiance or be sent in custody to Washington. Both promptly agreed to the former, and were released.

OPERATIONS OF THE MARYLAND REBELS.

It has been ascertained by thh Government that an organization more or less perfect, has been effected among the Secessionists of St. MARY's County, Md., whose purpose is to run out the few loyal men in their midst, numbering only sixty-eight votes at the late election. The Rebels in Lower Maryland have managed to keep up a mail communication across the Potomac, notwithstanding the surveillance of the Government. A recent examination of the mails at several of our Postoffices in that vicinity discovered letters from men in the rebel army in Virginia directed to friends in Maryland, and some to persons residing in the North.—Letters were also found directed to persons in Virginia. In some cases the general order issued by the Post-office Department has been found posted in the Post-office, clearly indicating the complicity of the Postmasters themselves in the treasonable acts. Several arrests were made, in consequence of the disclosures.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO DRAINESVILLE.

Two hundred cavalry went out from Major Gen. MCCALL'S Division, to-day, and went as far as Drainesville, without finding any enemy.

THE NATIONAL PICKETS AT OCCOQUAN CREEK.

The pickets from Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division daily visit Occoquan Creek, about sixteen miles below Alexandria.

VISITS TO SPRINGFIELD AND BURKE'S STATIONS.

On Friday a portion of the New-Jersey Brigade, under Gen. FRANKLIN, went to Springfield Station, and one regiment from Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S command proceeded to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the latter fourteen miles from Alexandria. There was no evidence of the enemy near either place. The Third New-Jersey Regiment remained at Springfield during the night, and returned to the quarters yesterday morning.

REIMBURSEMENT OF THE STATES.

The visits of several of the Governors of States to Washington have been to get their respective States reimbursed for advances made to the Government in the equipment and payment of troops. Gov. RANDALL has been pressing the claims of Wisconsin. Mr. H. D. MOORE, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, is now here on the same mission, Pennsylvania being a creditor of the National Government to the amount of two millions and two hundred thousand dollars.

CLOTHING FOR THE NATIONAL PRISONERS.

A few weeks ago the Secretary of War authorized Gen. WOOL to ascertain whether clothing and other articles necessaries to the comfort of United States citizens, now prisoners of war, could be sent to them. The following letter shows that consent for that purpose has been given:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, Nov. 9, 1861.

SIR: I consider myself fully authorized to reply at once to the inquiry made in your letter of the 8th inst. My Government will allow blankets and articles of clothing, necessary for the comfort of prisoners of war, to be sent to them. Any such articles you may send to me will be promptly forwarded by the Southern Express Company, and money may be sent to pay the freight here, or it may be paid on delivery. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HUGER,
Major-General Commanding Department.

Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Commanding Department of Virginia.

The Quartermaster-General of the United States will provide blankets and clothing for the prisoners of war, and forward them through Gen. WOOL, in accordance with the terms of the letter from Gen. HUGER. It is further ascertained that this arrangement has been accomplished without compromising the Government in any respect whatever.

RELEASE OF A FEMALE PRISONER.

Mrs. ONDERDONK, of Chicago, whose arrest and imprisonment in the female prison I recently noticed, has been released from custody, she taking a stringent oath of allegiance. It is said that she is well known in Chicago as a "fast" woman, and proofs were shown that she had conducted a surreptitious correspondence with the South, and was daily uttering treasonable sentiments. One of her trunks, when taken, was filled with choice wines. The Government furnished her with $40 to pay her expenses to Chicago.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S QUARTERS REMOVED.

The headquarters of Gen. ANDERSON W. PORTER, Provost-Marshal, are to be removed, to-day, to the corner of I and Nineteenth streets, late the residence of Senator IGWIN.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Consul-General to Canada, is in the city. His presence is supposed to have reference to the dispensation to be made of contrabands.

CLOTHING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Capt. THOMAS, of the Quartermaster's Department, has now 260,000 army coats and pants stored in Corcoran's Building. Yesterday an entire brigade of 4,000 men were furnished with pants in two hours.

HORSES DYING.

With the present facilities for transportation, it is found impossible to get forward sufficient forage to supply the horses and mules employed in the service. This fact, with the want of proper shelter, is causing much suffering among the horses, and they continue to die in each cavalry regiment at the rate of two or three daily. Gen. STONEMAN is endeavoring to introduce some needed improvements in cavalry equipments, among which are oiled canvas covers to protect the animals from the rain. He has, also, made requisitions for forage nets, which have been used so successfully in the French service, and by which, in case of a movement, each horse can carry a day's forage slung across his back. The additional weight is only about twenty-five pounds.

TWINE FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post-office Department will probably have occasion to use twine of material other than cotton. In view of this necessity, manufacturers are invited to send samples, in balls of one pound each, measuring from thirty to thirty-five yards to the ounce, to the —— Agency, at Washington, D. C. The name of the maker and the number of yards per ounce to be attached to each sample, as well as the price per pound. The twine must be very flexible, of four strands, well twisted and strong. The quantity required during each quarter of a year will be about 5,000 pounds.

RETIRED AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

Maj. THOS. S. ENGLISH, and Capt. ABRAHAM N. BREVOURT, of the Marine corps, have been retired by their own request. They have been in service more than forty years, the former having entered it in 1817, and the latter in 1820.

SECRETARY CHASE NOT PRESENT.

It was stated in some of the papers that Secretary CHASE was present at the late grand review. This is an error, as neither he nor his assistants have left their duties a single day to attend reviews since the outbreaking of the war.

CONSUL TO BAHIA.

WM. IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, having yesterday received his instructions from the State Department as Consul to Bahia, Brazil, will proceed thither in the course of a few days.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

From the Chicago Journal.

Without pretending to any definite knowledge as to the future plans of the campaign in the West and Southwest, but judging from facts and indications, we think we can safely state that a very extensive expedition is now preparing to sweep down the Mississippi River.

This is the object of recalling the troops of Gen. FREMONT'S late army to St. Louis, and this is the object of the gunboats that are building and nearly ready at St. Louis and Mound City, and of the heavy guns and ammunition that have already reached and are continually arriving at St. Louis and Cairo. This also is the object of hurrying our Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota regiments to Louisville and St. Louis, and of the arrival at Cairo of five hundred marines from the Potomac, for the new gunboats—men who have been practicing at guns for the past three months.

These facts and indications, as our readers can judge, must be designed for an important river expedition that will soon be made. We say soon, for the reason that Winter is at hand, when the river will be frozen over, and the expedition must start before the ice obstructions set in.

DISCHARGE OF A NEW-YORK MERCHANT FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

MORRIS MEYER, the Broadway merchant who was committed to Fort Lafayette on the 15th inst., on the ground of his secession proclivities, has been set at liberty by the direction of the Secretary of State. At the time of his incarceration there was much sympathy excited in his behalf, and many doubted if he had been guilty of anything worthy of bonds. Superintendent KENNEDY'S orders from the State Department were, however, of such a character as to admit of no discretion as to the disposition of his prisoner, and he was therefore committed. MEYER claimed to be a strong Union man, and his numerous influential friends in the city insisted that he ought not to be sent to prison. Mr. KENNEDY immediately wrote to Mr. SEWARD, setting forth the facts, and stating his belief that young MEYER was not a man who would do any harm to the Union cause. The Secretary very promptly sent an order for his release.

RETURN OF THE ATLANTIC TO PORT ROYAL.

The United States steam transport *Atlantic* has completed her loading at the foot of Canal-street, and will probably sail for Port Royal to-day. The transport *Baltic* is also lying at the same dock, taking in coal, and will be ready to sail in a day or two.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Thursday, Nov. 21.

Everything was quiet on the Upper Potomac at midnight, nor are there signs of any change in this posture of affairs at any early day, unless an advance by our forces should be ordered.

The Van Alen cavalry, under Major LEWIS, are making rapid advances in the exercise and tactics of that particular arm, and promise fair to rival some of the regular corps.

Thanksgiving was observed yesterday by the Massachusetts regiments in the usual way. Divine services were held, and other observances regarded. A grand ball was given by those in the vicinity of Poolesville last night, which was attended by many of the officers of the Second and Twelfth Regiments. A large number of New-England ladies were present.

THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

Three Rebel Officers and Seven Cannon Captured—Disappearance of Disloyalty—Satisfactory Condition of Affairs.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 24.

Very gratifying dispatches were received to-day by Gen. DIX from Eastern Virginia. They announce the capture of three Confederate officers (a captain and two lieutenants,) and also the capture of seven cannon—all entirely new and in good order.

The dispatches state that all traces of disloyalty seem to have disappeared from both counties. Deputations of the people come in daily to get copies of the proclamation of Gen. DIX and to ask for the protection which it promises them. They are evidently anxious to renew their allegiance to the National Government. County meetings will be held in both counties to-morrow to take measures to this end, and Northampton joined to Maryland, the people will probably at first adopt the State Government of Western Virginia as a temporary measure, and then look to legislation by that State and Maryland for the final settlement of their political condition.

The Government has promptly responded to the assurances in Gen. DIX'S proclamation. The Secretary of the Treasury has given orders to restore the light at Cape Charles, and the Postmaster-General has sent a special agent to renew postal connection with both couties.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A Rebel Battery up the James River Silenced by the Gunboat Cambridge.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 24.

The Old Point boat, which arrived here this morning, brings but little news.

About midnight on Friday, the gunboat *Cambridge* proceeded up the James River as far as Warwick, and engaged a rebel battery. No particulars have transpired further than that the rebel battery replied with spirit, but was finally silenced.

The *Cambridge* is said to have received one shot, but no particular damage.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 23, } VIA BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 24. }

Last evening, the United States gunboats *Cambridge* and *Hetzel*, from the fleet off Newport's News, proceeded up the York River some distance, and at 10½ o'clock opened a hot fire of shells on a rebel camp at Warwick. The attack was apparently unexpected, as scarcely, if any, resistance was made. Between forty and fifty shells, fifteen and twenty seconds fuses, were fired from the guns of our vessels. The rebel camp was entirely demolished, and the supposition is that a large number of rebels must have been killed.

This much I learn from the signals from Newport's News, but full particulars I have been unable to learn.

The firing was plainly heard at this point, and the excitement occasioned thereby has been immense.

Gen. PHELPS has been relieved of his post at Newport's News, and Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH R. F. MANSFIELD ordered to assume command instead.

Col. MAX WEBER, of the Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers, has been appointed Commander of Camp Hamilton.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting has improved, though not to a very great extent. The enlistments in New-York for the regular army, during the week ending Oct. 23, amount to twelve men and twelve boys. Several applicants were rejected upon being examined by the Doctor. Detachments of recruits, enlisted in Buffalo and Rochester, arrived on Saturday, and were transferred to Governor's Island, where they will be drilled for general service. Before being attached to any company, the newly-arrived recruits are kept in the tents on the north side of the island for several days, and complain very much of the cold.

Naval recruiting has fallen off considerably, only one hundred and fifty men being shipped here last week. One reason of this diminution may be found in the fact that the South-street rendezvous has been closed for the last four or five days, in consequence of the severe illness of the recruiting officer. One would think that, in times like these, when men are so much wanted, it would be an easy matter to detail another officer to attend to the recruiting.

The crew of the *Powhatan*, which arrived here some time ago, have not yet been paid off. One hundred and fifty of them have gone to Philadelphia, and the remainder have been sent ashore without a penny in their pockets and therefore without any means of subsisting unless they can obtain credit from a boarding-house keeper, who in a case of this kind has no legal claim whatever upon the blue jackets, but must trust entirely to their honesty. The men are very much dissatisfied in consequence of this treatment, and many of them will ship on board of merchantmen. There is very often more or less delay in paying off ships' crews at this port, which generates a bad feeling among the men and cannot but be detrimental to the service.

A court of inquiry is in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to investigate certain charges of disorderly conduct made against a naval officer. The following officers constitute the Court:

Commodore W. Mervine, President; Commodore J. R. Sands; Commander J. De Camp; Judge-Advocate, S. L. Woodford.

As is usual in such cases, the proceedings of the Court are kept secret.

The following vessels are at the Yard:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Flambeau	4
Powhatan	22	Nightingale	6
Wyandotte	10	Mercedita	6
Crusader	10	Curlew	4
Sumter	10	Rhode Island	4
Oneida	7	Relief	2
Quaker City	9	And 2 vessels on the stocks	

The *Morning Light*, (8,) *Henry Andrews*, (4,) and *Fernandina*, (6,) are off the Battery.

The *Powhatan* and *Fernandina* are expected to sail before this morning.

The forces in the harbor are as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	600	North Carolina	600
Fort Hamilton	1,100	Kate Stambler	150
Fort Lafayette	84	Marine barracks	180
Bedloe's Island	53	Vessels in harbor	500
		Total	3,267

The first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry is not quite full yet, and still remains at Fort Hamilton encamped outside the Fort. The nights are getting rather cold now for tent life, but most of the men are well supplied with blankets and seem pretty comfortable. Marching orders are daily expected.

The Headquarters of the Eighth Infantry are at Fort Hamilton, but beyond a few old soldiers, who have been enlisted within the last week or two, there are no men there.

The U. S. ship *Vandalia*, F. S. HAGGERTY, commander, from Port Royal Nov. 14, arrived yesterday. She was delayed off Hatteras six days on account of strong head winds. The *Vandalia* brought up the rear in the battle of Port Royal, and, although exposed to the fire of both batteries for a long time, received no damage.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, F. S. HAGGERTY; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Wm. D. Whiting; Lieutenant, Ralph Chandler; Acting Lieutenant, J. N. Quackenbush; Surgeon, E. Eversfield; Assistant Surgeon, H. F. McSherry; Assistant Paymaster, R. Parks; Marine Officer, C. H. Nye; Masters, H. E. Mullan, W. W. Grozier; Coast Pilot, P. Dickinson; Boatswain, P. J. Miller; Gunner, William Cheney; Sailmaker, Wm. Rogers; Captain's Clerk, Henry C. Whiting; Paymaster's Clerk, Henry J. Gleason; Master's Mates, David Mason, James Scanlon, Francis H. Bacon, C. N. Hicks.

THE WAR IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Disastrous Retreat of Gen. Schoepf's Forces—Refusal of the Tennessee Troops to March—Bad Effect upon the National Cause—An Evi to be Remedied.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS, KY., Sunday, Nov. 17, 1861.

The spirit of masterly inactivity which has pervaded the Kentucky campaign ever since its first inception, has at length culminated in a disastrous retreat. The seat of war in Kentucky presented the curious anomaly of two armies running from each other; each apparently only intent upon getting out of the other's way. On Wednesday morning Capt MEYERS, a Tennessean, came into Gen. CARTER'S camp with the news that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER had not only evacuated the Gap, but had fallen back on Knoxville, with 5,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and seven pieces of artillery. Inasmuch as we had been looking at the Ford and the Gap as the two great obstacles to be surmounted before we could enter East Tennessee and redeem it from rebel oppression, it would have seemed wise to the unlearned in military matters for Gen. SCHOEPF to have advanced and seized them. But a more intricate strategy obtains in the conduct of the Kentucky armies, and these commonplace movements are never made.

While we were wondering whether or no we would be permitted to catch a nearer sight of Cumberland's grey peaks, a messenger came thundering into our quarters. We knew in a moment that something was about to be done. In five minutes all was bustle and confusion; aids and orderlies, generals and corporals were racing and chasing; tents were struck, and rations distributed, the sick that could walk called out, and the sick who could not walk sent to hospitals. All were in high glee. "Now for the Gap!" But alas! our forces were ordered to retreat. Never did an army swear harder or march with greater reluctance. The Tennesseeans kept their oaths they had sworn not to turn their backs upon their loved homes, and a large majority of them refused to retreat. It was accordingly thought proper to send them back, together with the Kentuckians, to Camp Calvert. All night long those four regiments, the Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio, together with the Thirty-third Indiana, wallowed through mud and over rocks on their distasteful march. About daylight it began to rain as hard as it could, with occasional showers of increased violence. Every man in the Brigade was cold, tired, wet and hungry, and the column straggled along, here a squad and there a squad, here a few and there a few. They looked like sick roosters on a rainy Sunday. When the head of that column reached Mount Vernon, 28 miles from Camp Culvert, the rear was at least ten miles behind. The column was literally without a commander. I did not see myself, nor hear of anybody else's seeing, either Gen. SCHOEPF or any of his Staff during the whole of that march, but I am informed that they reached Crab Orchard at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, being about twenty hours in advance of the right of the line. About one in seven were sick when the march began, but few were well when it ended.

You ask what was the cause of this retreat? Certainly nothing short of the most imperative necessity would seem to justify it.

The order from Brigadier Gen. THOMAS to Gen. SCHOEPF ran in these words:

"I am informed by Gen. SHERMAN that Gen. SIDNEY A. JOHNSTON is advancing with 40,000 men, and threatening Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati. Fall back with your whole command on or near Danville, where our forces will be concentrated."

Gen. JOHNSTON, like BEAUREGARD, must be ubiquitous. He is constantly turning up, but no one ever sees him. BUCKNER and JOHNSTON are constantly held up before our vision as huge monsters just about to take every man in the Federal army by the nape of the neck and shake him over the bottomless pit. We are apt to be a great deal more scared than hurt. The only energy exhibited thus far by the Kentucky Generals has been in hunting newspaper correspondents.

Your correspondent knows that the seizure of Cumberland Gap has been, and still is, the pet project of President LINCOLN and some of our highest military leaders. But no sooner is anything like an adherence to the original plan of this campaign (devised by Gen. MITCHELL) manifested, than some terrible bugbear is started to break up the movement.

We have not yet arrived at the end of this retreat. Twenty thousand men and five millions of dollars will not replace the affairs of this campaign on the footing upon which they stood on Wednesday morning. Not only are the troops sickened by the dreadful march, but Tennessee and Kentucky are disheartened, discouraged and dispirited. For months past the rebellious in Tennessee have preached that the Government never intended to invade that State and set up stars and stripes again, and if they do not believe them now, they have faith larger and more miraculous than a grain of mustard seed. For here was an open highway, without even a toll-gate, with no man to say "boo," and yet our forces turned them about and came as they went. But we are told that a new dynasty has arisen, and that Gen. BUELL will atone for the inefficency of his predecessor. Let us hope so.

More About the Retreat—Neglect and Cruelty—Sacrifice of Public Property.

LANCASTER, Ky., Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

After the head of that sickening column rested at the Orchard Springs we still had a hope that somehow or other the leaders would be able to account for that fearful retreat, but that hope has now expired. They have no excuse to offer, and the famous expedition to the Cumberland Gap has culminated in a rout more disgraceful than that from Bull Run.

This expedition, the pet project of President LINCOLN, and the desire of Secretary CAMERON, has failed—failed beyond hope—and is so dead that nothing but consummate genius can restore life and animation to its dead bones. Whether or no Gen. BUELL possesses that genius time alone can tell.

We are told that four Ohio Regiments and a battery are ordered from Gen. NELSON'S victorious command to Lexington. I presume this was done for the same reason that Gen. SCHOEPF was ordered to fall back on Darville—to save the "Blue Grass country." But it may perhaps be changed into an aggressive movement upon the Gap, and perhaps, under the direction of BUELL, we may yet see Knoxville.

In the haste of my last letter I omitted many incidents of our Wild Cut retreat, that may, if related, serve to picture its horrors and illustrate the enormity of guilt which rests upon its leaders.

When the order to prepare for a march came to the Tennessee Brigade, I was in Gen. CARTER'S tent. Neither he nor any any of his officers doubted that it was "forward." Our direction was carefully concealed as long as possible, and Gen. SHOEPF ordered our sick to be left behind in hospitals. As soon as it was discovered that we were to retreat, what a howl went up! and nothing but the promise that we would meet the enemy by marching backwards, ever induced any part of that column to crawfish. When ANDY JOHNSON and his colleagues learned our direction, they were dumbfounded, and quietly sat them down in utter despair. All that they had prayed, begged and hoped for, was thus in one moment lost—not to be regained but at the sacrifice of life and property. The officers—themselves deceived—pledged their words that the enemy was to be met and a battle to be fought; so on they struggled to where the road forked, and then, abandoning all hope, the Tennesseans began to fall out of line; at first a solitary soldier would sullenly step to the woods, then they went by twos and threes. Presently whole platoons and companies refused to march. Some lay upon the ground weeping like children, others scolded like whipped schoolboys, many madly cursed as they broke from the lines, and a few stood with folded arms leaning upon their muskets, while the contending passions of a soldier's fidelity and the love of home were fighting for the mastery in their breasts. Their officers rode among that disorganized mass as they wallowed through the slimy, slippery mud, begging and praying them to follow the Ohio troops. "American soldiers are not cattle, but thinking men; they will not follow Generals without a reasonable certainty of the object being a good one. Least of all will they retreat from a flying foe. It was known to every private in the brigade that ZOLLICOFFER was running like a quarter-horse, and full fifty miles distant.

At the time we set out, the sick list could not have been short of 600. The worst cases were left behind, as an offering to any band of marauding rebels that that might see proper to cut their throats, or stowed in the ambulances, or piled up like cord-wood in the transportation wagons of the Government train. How many died that fearful night, God only knows; the muster rolls will call them missing—and missing they will be until "that day" when generals, corporals and reporters all stand equal; one of the Fourteenth died on the roadside, others were only kept alive by whisky and other stimulants. As we scaled the hills of Wild Cut, once the scene of a glorious victory, but now the silent witnesses and only monuments of dying soldiers, that straggling column halted along the roadside and in the woods for rest. Some sunk down in the mud without ambition enough to light a fire, and were awakened next morning by the big drops of a drenching storm pattering upon their faces. It required twenty-four horses to pull a 6-pound cannon over that frightful road; horses gave out and were abandoned. I have not the slightest doubt that one hundred horses were ruined that night. In fording the Rockcastle, fearfully swollen and rapid, three ammunition wagons, containing 56,000 rounds, belonging to the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Ohio, were lost. Two baggage wagons and horses, belonging to the Tennessee Brigade, were lost: one wagon, belonging to the Thirty-eighth Ohio, was lost; how many more we cannot tell. Beyond, the road became worse; a dozen teams stuck, beyond the power of Hercules to remove them. Barrels of provisions and stores were thrown into the road, even as they lighten a sinking ship. Such a destruction of Government property has not occurred since the war began. Officers gave up their horses to the failing, and carried the guns and knapsacks of the stronger. Your correspondent's horse carried a sick fellow and the accoutrements of four others. Sometimes we rode double, with an unfortunate soldier upon the crupper. Majors and Colonels took up camp-followers on their horses, and did all they could to relieve the horrors of the march. The three Ohio Colonels were sick at starting, and one, Col. STEEDMAN, kept on his horse till he became raving crazy. Col. BRADLEY had not been out of his bed for a fortnight. How many of these men will be sacrificed in life and health, who can tell? Just before we reached Mount Vernon, messengers galloped back with the tidings that the Tennessee and Kentucky troops were ordered back to Camp Calvert, but still no order came to halt that wearied column, and no efforts were made to procure them hot provisions and rest; no, they must toil on, even to the death. But the Tennesseans and Kentuckians being more outspoken, they were permitted to return.

At Mount Vernon, six poor fellows lit a fire at the bottom of a tree, and sunk to sleep. On and on they slept until the bottom of that huge tree was burned off, and it came crushing down upon them, killing two and wounding four. I omitted to mention in its proper place, that large quantities of provisions, and, I am informed, over twenty tons of ammunition were left behind at Camp Calvert—a rich and tempting prize for ZOLLICOFFER, or anybody else within coming distance.

Next morning, we started again with a bright sun. About 11 o'clock, we came to Dick River, the waters of which were three feet deep. Now, considering that Gen. SCHOEPF and staff had crossed it the afternoon before in search of a hot supper at Crab Orchard Springs, it seemed to common-sense people that he might have ordered some of the fresh troops at the Springs to go down and make a foot bridge, to do which there was an abundance of hewn timber on the bank. The whole work could have been done, with six horses and fifty men, in an hour. But no, the poor sick, ague-shaking, coughing, and fever-burning rabble must wade it, and increase their chances for speedy immortality. Major EDWARDS, of the Fourteenth, and some other officers, unknown to your correspondent, ferried a large number of sick on the backs of their horses. At Crab Orchard, when the men were sinking from cold, wet and hunger, they actually had the inhumanity to forbid the burning of rails, and ordered those exhausted men and teams to the forest for wood. But no axes were there. Be so good as to remember that the condition of these troops was known twenty hours before, and that no preparation had been made for their arrival.

Let this whole business be investigated. Let the authorities, if we have any, see from whose hands the lives of these men, thus cruelly sacrificed, shall be required.

GEN. NELSON'S BRIGADE FOR LOUISVILLE

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 24.

Gen. NELSON'S Brigade, numbering five thousand men, left by the river this afternoon for Louisville.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Arrival of the San Jacinto at Boston—Transfer of Mason and Slidell to Fort Warren—Honors to Capt. Wilkes.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 24.

The *San Jacinto* arrived early this morning, and, after landing MASON, SLIDELL and suite at Fort Warren, came up to the city and anchored off the Navy-Yard. She experienced thick and rough weather during the passage from New-York.

A Committee of the City Government will call on Commander WILKES to-morrow, and tender such civilities on the part of the city as he may be willing to accept.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Report of the Burning of Warsaw Confirmed—Destruction of Commissary Stores.

TIPTON, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 24.

The burning of the principal part of the town of Warsaw is confirmed by a gentleman who arrived from there this evening. The main business portion of the town, consisting of one large block and several smaller ones, were in flames when the gentleman left. The town, being scattered, it is probable that nearly all the residences escaped.

The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments were located in the large block, but a greater portion of the Government stores had been removed. It is supposed to be the work of rebels.

The troops who were there at the time were on the march to Sedalia, and left the morning following the fire, which occurred on Tuesday.

[LATER VIA SEDALIA.]

The town was fired about 6 P. M. Tuesday. All the business portion is in ashes.

The troops which were stationed there left about 8 P. M., and are now here. A portion of the Commissary stores, for which we had the transportation here, was burned by order of the commanding officer. It is thought by the commanding officer that the town was fired by the citizens, as a man dressed in citizen's clothing was seen coming from the building in which the fire originated.

GEN. HALLECK'S GENERAL ORDERS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 24.

Gen. HALLECK has issued lengthy general orders making the entire affairs of his Department conform strictly with the army regulations, and reducing everything to a complete and easily understood system.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Threatened Counter-Revolution in East Tennessee—Important Details—Reinforcement of Zollicoffer—Alarm and Excitement Among the Rebels—Extracts from the Rebel Journals About the Great Expedition—Rebel Demoralization and Meanness.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

By a recent arrival from the South I have received a number of Southern papers.

Great excitement and alarm prevails in Tennessee, caused by the invasion by the Government forces and the threatened counter-revolution in Eastern Tennessee. In fact, it is reported that the counter-revolution there has already begun. I inclose you a large number of dispatches on the subject of the bridge-burning, as well as news coming by other means. It involves some repetition, but is yet very interesting:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 11.

The Lynchburgh bridge, about two hundred feet in span, on the East Tennessee railway, ten miles beyond Bristol, was burned about 4 o'clock this morning by the Unionists, and a half mile of the track destroyed. It is also reported that several other bridges have been burnt on this road south of Knoxville. No trains arriving, and the wires having been torn down, the extent of the damage is yet difficult to be ascertained.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 11.

Five railroad bridges were burned in East Tennessee on Friday night by the Union men, and two on the Georgia State Railroad, over Chickamanga Creek, Hamilton County, heretofore reported. One also on the East Tennessee and Georgia road, over Hiawassee River, in Bradley County.

Five minutes after the guard had passed through, the whole bridge was in flames, showing the use of combustibles. Two on the East Tennessee and Virginia—one over Lick Creek, Green County, and the other over Holston River, in Sullivan County. The latter was referred to in a dispatch from Lynchburgh, which says the guard at Lick Creek were unarmed, and were overpowered, tied, and carried away. They were kept till during the day of Saturday. Three men were since arrested, who are identified by the guard. Holston River is not guarded, Sullivan County being strongly southern.

The bridge over Holston River, at Strawberry Plains, Jefferson County, was fired, but was put out by the people. The guard had one hand cut off, and his skull fractured. The indications are that one of the incendiaries was killed.

Gentlemen from East Tennessee report great excitement there in consequence of these acts. There is evidently a preconcerted plan.

The loss is heavy, and will cause much inconvenience and delay.

Matters in East Tennessee are regarded as in a critical condition. Much anxiety is felt here concerning Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 11.

A skirmish occurred Sunday night about 15 miles from Bristol, on the East Tennessee Railway, between the Confederates and Unionists. Two of the latter were killed and nine taken prisoners. The Unionists are said to be 900 strong, with prospects of being reinforced to 3,000. Rather stirring times are expected in that neighborhood.

LYNCHBURG, Monday, Nov. 11, *via* NEW-ORLEANS.

A bridge of about 500 feet span, of the East Tennessee Railroad, ten miles beyond Bristol, was burned about 4 o'clock this morning by the Unionists. A half a mile of the track was also destroyed. It is reported that several other bridges are burnt on the road south of Knoxville. No trains are arriving, and the wires being destroyed, makes it difficult to ascertain the extent of damage.

EXCITEMENT IN EAST TENNESSEE—FOUR RAILROAD BRIDGES BURNED.

From the Nashville Courier, Nov. 11.

East Tennessee has been in quite a ferment since Saturday last, in consequence of the simultaneous attempt the night previous to burn a number of railroad bridges beyond Chattanooga, on the roads going to Georgia and Richmond. Unfortunately the efforts in no less than four instances were successful.

Two bridges on the Georgia State Railroad, between Chattanooga and Ringgold, were entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night.

The large bridge over the Hiawasse, this side of Knoxville, was destroyed the same night.

At the same time the bridge over Moss' Creek, the other side of Knoxville, was burned.

An attempt was also made to burn the bridge at Strawberry Plains, and the guard was shot and killed while defending it. The neighborhood was alarmed, and people arrived in time to extinguish the flames.

All these things indicate too clearly the work of ANDY JOHNSON; and taken in connection with the movements now progressing in Southern and Southeastern Kentucky, their significance should not be misunderstood by the people and authorities of Tennessee.

The movement was a concerted one, and was carried out by ANDY JOHNSON'S sworn adherents in East Tennessee, with whom he undoubtedly has had constant and almost uninterrupted communication.

The Lincolnites of that portion of the State must be regarded and treated as traitors and enemies, of this will prove but the beginning of the end.

From the Courier, 13th.

We have nothing later of consequence from East Tennesse. Five railroad bridges in all have been burned. It is believed that an insurrection of the Lincolnites in that section has been arranged by ANDY JOHNSON, and that we will soon hear of a movement to entirely destroy the railroad beyond Knoxville and make a movement against ZOLLICOFFER'S rear.

We hear that five men have been arrested, charged with burning the Hiwassee bridge. One of the party is said to be a member of the Legislature from East Tennessee.

No mails from Richmond have yet been received at Nashville.

There is pressing need for the halter in East Tennessee, and it should be made to do its work effectually. Traitors should meet with a speedy doom.

From the Nashville Union, 10th.

We understand that two small bridges across the Chickamanga Creek, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, about fifteen miles beyond the Chattanooga, were burnt Friday night. It is not known whether it was accident or the work of an incendiary. The damage will be repaired in a few days. In the meantime trains can run up to Cleveland and then run down to Dalton, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, thus making the connection complete.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Avalanche* issued an extra yesterday containing the following intelligence, received by telegraph from Nashville:

"A most reliable gentleman from East Tennessee arrived here this morning, reports that Chickamoga Creek, the Ocoee, Dick Creek, and the Upper Holston Bridges, were burned at precisely one o'clock on Friday night. Other bridges were fired at the same time, but were extinguished. The telegraphic wires were destroyed at the same time. DAN. TREWHIT is at home leading the insurrection. Hon. JOSIAH ANDERSON was assassinated at the polls on election day.

A thorough organization exists among the Unionists in East Tennessee.

Grand preparations are making to receive ANDY JOHNSON in Greene County, his homestead.

MCDOWELL is still standing firm and true, but cannot stem the current. A portion of the East Tennessee members of the Legislature are at home making insurrectionary speeches.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 12.

We learn that Gen. CARROLL has received orders from the War Department at Richmond to march immediately for the support of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER. The step is one in the right direction, and will, we doubt not, be taken without delay.

REBEL DEMORALIZATION AND MEANNESS.

The demoralization which has possessed the public mind in the rebellious States is truly fearful. In the enforcement of the Sequestration and Confiscation Acts the utmost rigor, tyranny and meanness is resorted to. A gentleman of Nashville, who occupied a political and social position of some prominence, and who inflexibly refused to bend to the usurpations of the oligarchy, absented himself voluntarily from his home some three months ago, leaving his family in Nashville among the rebels. He had in good faith transferred his property to secure certain debts, and for other purposes, in May last, so far back as to escape the operation of the Confiscation Act. He had been detained in Kentucky on business, but still had been warned by his friends not to return home, for fear, not of the authorities, but of the mob. In the meanwhile, notwithstanding his opinions and sympathies, he had refrained from taking part in the war. On examination of the case by the Confederate Inquisition, it was apparent that the property of the exile—so regarded—could not be confiscated; but, at last accounts, a movement was in contemplation by which it was hoped by the coward

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 23, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93⅛	50	Erie Railway.....	30
2,000	U. S. 5s, 1865.....	87⅛	650	do.....	29⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	84	50	do.....b30	29⅜
4,000	Ohio State 6s, '70.	93	50	do.....	29⅜
2,500	Ohio State 6s, '75.	93	50	do.....b10	29⅜
1,000	Kent'ky State 6s.	75	370	do.....	29⅜
1,000	Ill. Canal Bds., '60	81	300	Harlem Railroad...	12
2,000	Virginia State 6s.	47⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref..s15	29
4,000	N. C. State 6s....	59⅛	100	do.....	29¼
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	42½	117	Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	20
50,000	do.....	42¼	1100	Mich. Cen. R.....	48
1,000	Cal. St. 7s.....	81⅜	50	do.....s30	47⅜
3,000	do.....	81⅜	150	do.....	48⅜
2,000	Bklyn. C. W. L.	96	100	do.....	48¼
5,000	E. R. 3d m. b., '53	83¼	50	do.....b30	48⅜
1,000	Buffalo & Erie...	70	50	M. S. & N. I. R.....	17⅜
7,000	Hud. R. 3d m. b.	75⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	35⅛
500	Har. R. 3d m. b..	75	200	do.....	35⅜
6,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1 m. S. F. C. bds.....	94	100	do.....b30	35⅞
			100	do.....b30	36⅛
2,000	M. So. 2d m. as..	60	10	Panama Railroad..	114¾
5,000	M. So. S. F. b..	79		do.....	114
6,000	do.....	78⅜	50	do.....	113½
20	Union Bank.....	83	50	do.....	113
9	Bank of Commerce	83¼	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	59⅞
6	Amer. Exch. Bank	84	975	do.....	60
75	Del. & Rd. Canal Co.	84⅛	100	do.....	60½
94	Penn. Coal Co.....	73	350	po.....	60¾
50	Pac. Mail SS. Co...	91	100	Gal. & Chic. R.....	70¾
50	do.....b30	91¾	400	do.....	70⅝
50	do.....b30	90⅜	50	do.....b10	70⅝
100	do.....b30	90½	50	do.....	70⅝
848	do.....	90	100	Clev. & Tol. R...s30	34
100	do.....b20	90	1000	do.....	34
650	N. Y. Cen. R.....	77⅛	1600	do.....	34⅜
700	do.....	77⅜	100	do.....s30	34⅜
300	do.....	77⅜	300	do.....b60	34⅜
25	do.....b30	78	100	Chic. & R. I. R.....	53
100	do.....b30	77⅝	135	do.....	50⅜
300	do.....	77⅜	600	do.....	53⅝
200	do.....s60	77⅜	50	do.....b10	53⅝
50	do.....bwk	77⅜	150	do.....	53⅜
50	Erie R. Preferred..	61⅜	50	do.....	53⅞
75	Hudson River R...	36⅜	200	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	62
435	do.....	36	100	do.....	62⅛
600	do.....	36⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42⅜	200	Erie Railway....s30	30
16,000	Mo. State 6s.....	42¼	25	do.....b30	30⅜
1,000	do.....	42⅜	100	Erie R. Pref.....	s30 52
3,000	C. & To. S. F. Bs.	77	95	Mich. Cen. Railroad	49
100	Pacific Mail S. Co..	90	100	do.....s30	49
50	do.....b30	90⅜	50	do.....s10	49
200	do.....b3	90⅜	50	do.....	49⅛
50	N. Y. Central R....	78⅛	100	Chi., Burl. & Q. R..	62⅜
450	do.....	78⅛	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	18
50	do.....	78	50	do.....	18⅝
100	do.....s15	78	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.s30	36⅜
50	do.....s30	77⅞	300	do.....	37
150	do.....s3	78⅛	200	do.....s30	36⅝
250	do.....b3	78⅛	200	Clev. & Pittsburg R	12⅜
100	do.....s15	78⅛	40	Galena & Chic. R...	71
100	do.....s15	78⅛	50	Clev. & Tol. R.....	34⅛
1000	Buf. & S. L. 1st M.	100	400	do.....	34⅝
100	Hudson River R...	36⅛	150	Chic. & R. I. R..b10	54⅜
250	do.....	37	350	do.....b30	54⅜
100	do.....s30	36⅜	50	do.....	54⅜
50	do.....s10	36⅜	100	do.....	54⅝
100	do.....s30	36⅝	10	do.....	54⅞

MONDAY, Nov. 25—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was again very active in the receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce, chiefly Grain, Flour and Provisions. The Exports are, in declared value, the largest ever known from the port of New-York in a single week, being nearly *four millions*, while the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, of all descriptions, is less than $1,600,000, of which only $283,000 is in Dry Goods. The course of the Money market is to increased ease, particularly on first-class mercantile paper, which is taken, outside of Bank, at from 6 to 6½ ₩ cent. on prime selections of signature, 3 to 6 months to run. Demand loans are generally at 6 ₩ cent. outside of Bank, and 6@7 ₩ cent. at Bank. The Foreign Exchanges, which fell off for the *Persia* on Wednesday, returned to 108¼@108¾ for Saturday's steamer, and most of the Bankers are disposed to hold their 60-day bills for 108¾@109 ₩ cent., partly on account of the very low rate of interest at which they can be cashed in London, 2½@3 ₩ cent. per annum, and partly from the improved demand which manifested itself after the sailing of the *Persia*. In the present ease of money on both sides the Atlantic, and with the near approach of the close of Lake and Canal navigation which may diminish our Export clearances after the middle of December, there is no difficulty in holding up Exchange to within ¼@1 ₩ cent. of the Specie standard. Meanwhile moderate sums in Gold continue to come from Europe, and another arrival from California is near at hand. The Government disbursements, enormous as they are supposed to be prospectively, and are known to be at present, nearly all concentrate in this City, the experience of the past three months showing that less than one-tenth the sum paid out leaves Wall-street in Gold, and much of this small proportion soon returning in the way of remittances from Washington, Baltimore and the Northwest. The finely drawn, but falsely based theory of the London *Times'* about the early suspension of Specie payments, and ultimate bankruptcy of this country in the conduct of the War, had as well be dismissed for the present, at least, and until we show unmistakable signs of a return to extravagance in the consumption of Foreign Goods, which extravagance, by the way, in times past was more decidedly marked in our trade with the South than nearer home; or until Great Britain—including needy Ireland—and France show that they want no more of our superabundant surplus of Bread and Meat.

The popular subscriptions to the National Loan on 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds the past week at New-York amount to $1,259,000, while the Associated Banks have paid in $7,000,000 on the same account, making the aggregate $8,259,000, as against $5,759,000 the previous week, viz.:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

	Last Week.	Previous Week.
Monday	$296,000	$392,000
Tuesday	299,000	501,000
Wednesday	227,000	502,000
Thursday	181,000	271,000
Friday	107,000	172,000
Saturday	149,000	331,000
Total, Individual	$1,259,000	$2,259,000
By Banks	7,000,000	$3,500,000
Total for week	$8,259,000	$5,759,000
Total since 19th August		$64,268,000
By New-York Banks	$56,000,000	
Less reimbursed	25,500,000	
	$30,500,000	
By individuals	32,768,000	$64,268,000
Balance guaranteed by Banks	5,732,000	
Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15		$70,000,000
To which add purchase of 6 ₩ cent. 20 year Stock, at 90⅜ ₩ cent. and Interest		$35,000,000

The Sub-Treasury Specie average for the week is very near the same figures as the week before, say $8,163,812 as against $8,182,192, while the Bank line of Specie will average nearly or quite $42,000,000 as against $41,461,000 last Monday, showing a continued accumulation of Bullion in the City. The present total available for Bank and Government purposes, is eqaal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS. This is within four millions of the total held on the 19th of August at the outset of the great negotiations for the Government. Since when the large sum of $64,268,000 has been paid in at this point on 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, and the Money disbursed to the country for War purposes. The more remarkable feature of the movement is, that while the popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ₩ cent. on New-York amount to $32,768,000, the money for this object being drawn for the most part, directly or indirectly, out of Bank, the ordinary Deposit line at Bank stood, on Saturday last, as we have reason to know, at $90,877,000, as against $92,046,000 on the 19th of August; since when the mercantile or ordinary Loans and Discounts at Bank have been reduced from $108,717,000 as on the 19th of August to $95,594,000, as the figures stood on Saturday. In other words, the merchants and private capitalists of the country, residing within the State of New-York, or trading or depositing their cash balances in the City of New-York, owe to our Banks *thirteen millions* less than three months ago; they have at the same time, within two millions of the same amount still on deposit, and have subscribed to, paid for and now hold over *thirty-two millions* in Treasury Bonds. That these remarkable figures are, in the main, the natural results of a prosperous Export trade and of large Army and Navy disbursements to our own citizens, together with a greatly diminished consumption of Foreign Goods, is sufficiently clear. That many of our patriotic people of moderate means have also brought forward numerous small sums in gold, heretofore hoarded or left with the Savings Banks, to the support of the Government, we also believe.

The following are the daily balances in the Sub-Treasury resulting in the above-mentioned average for the week:

Monday	$6,138,567	Thursday	$7,443,791
Tuesday	9,690,667	Friday	9,544,472
Wednesday	8,219,454	Saturday	7,945,930
Aggregate			$48,982,881
Making the average of six days			8,163,812

The Discount and deposit lines at Bank on the average this afternoon will very much depend on the extent to which the new credit to the Government on the 6 ₩ cent. Stock purchased of Mr. CHASE on the 16th inst, will enter into the account. So far as the previous negotiations are concerned both lines will be considerably lower. The ordinary or mercantile Discounts are also a million and a half lower, while the ordinary Deposit average is a million and a half higher.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, amount to $1,591,485, against $2,637,935 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $3,982,986, against $3,254,832 same week last year. No Specie was exported, and none the same week last November.

The Trade returns for ten months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.....$107,685,000
Add three weeks in November..... 5,332,672
Total since Jan. 1.....$112,987,672
Against same time last year.....208,695,302
Decreased Import since 1st January...$95,707,630
(Correcting an error in the August return.)

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.....$109,945,000
Add three weeks in November..... 10,597,157
Total clearances since Jan. 1.....$120,542,157
Against same time last year..... 88,782,738
Increased Exports since Jan. 1.....$31,759,419

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are.....$3,295,000
Against same time, 1860..... 41,457,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $38,162,600

We here correct a typographical blunder of old standing, in the tables of last year—$44,457,000, which should have been $41,457,000.

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$36,407,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,711,000
California Gold at New-York	30,998,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$75,116,000

Against same time 1860:

From California	$29,945,000
From abroad	2,030,000—$31,975,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$43,141,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	94@93¼
New-York Central	80⅛@77⅛@78¾
New-York and Erie	33¾@29⅛@30⅛
Erie Preference Shares	60½@51@52⅛
Rock Island	57@52⅜@54⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	40⅛@36
Michigan Southern	19⅜@17⅜
Michigan Central	52⅜@48@49¼
Toledo	37@34@34⅜
Galena	73@70¾@71¼
Illinois Central	63⅜@60¾
Panama	120@114
Pacific Mail	97@90@90⅜
Missouris	44⅜@42@42⅝
Virginias	48⅜@48
Tennessees	45@43
Hudson River	40@37
Harlem Preferred	33⅜@30
Burlington and Quincy	65⅜@62@63
Harlem, Common	13⅜@12

The dealings on the Stock Exchange began to react to lower prices along the middle of the week, and, as the advance of the previous fortnight or ten days had been steady and important, the turn of the market brought in free speculative sellers, both on the *Bull* side for cash, and on the *Bear* side on short contracts for a further decline. The lowest points were made early on Saturday, the extreme decline on New-York Central, which measurably governs the Railway Share list, being *three* ₩ cent; Erie, 4 ₩ cent., and the Westerns from 3@4 ₩ cent. The recent sudden rise in Erie Preference shares from 50 to 60 ₩ cent. also fell back suddenly with the rest of the market, and after touching 51 ₩ cent. closed 52½ ₩ cent. When the call of the list on Saturday morning reached Michigan Central and the other Western Stocks, a good demand set in, at the reduced figures, and this in turn soon acted upon New-York Central, Erie, &c., the market at the first Board leaving off firm. The demand continued on the Street until the afternoon session—which is now resumed on Saturdays—where the bidding manifested considerable spirit, resulting in a large business. After the Board some of the Western figures were not quite sustained, as on Rock Island and Toledo, by ¼@⅜ ₩ cent., but the general market closing steady at the outside figures in the above table. The decline on the National Stocks during the excitement was but trifling. But Missouris and Tennessees, among the State Stocks, and Pacific Mail and Panama, shared in the general decline, Pacific, as usual in the sudden turn of the market either way, showing the violent fluctuation of 5@7 ₩ cent.

The cause of the reaction on the speculative list was variously attributed to the apprehension of diplomatic difficulty with England, and to the fact that both cash and contract Stocks had accumulated, during the preceding rise, in comparatively weak hands. The party operating against that rise, of course available of both circumstances—some to close up their *short* lines, and others, encouraged by the fall, to increase theirs: the week leaving off, perhaps, with a larger *Bear* interest on the Street, in the main, than before the reaction set in.

The current and prospective traffic of the principal Railway lines has undoubtedly nothing to do with the reaction against prices, just referred to, as the returns for the week from the Western Roads, and the general intimations of the course of the month's earnings on the New-York Central and Erie, are of the most encouraging nature, especially as this large business is known to be going on at the most remunerative rates ever made in November.

The following are the bids at the close of the week for the City Bank Shares:

Union	83	American Exchange	84
America	96	Bank of the Republic	89
City	104	Hanover	68⅛
Phenix	90	Metropolitan	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Corn Exchange	85
National	87	Marine	78
Merchants' Exchange	79	Importers & Traders	90
Commerce	83¼	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	91⅛	Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100⅜	Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	93¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Mich. So. firsts	81⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv's, '76	100⅜	Mich. So. seconds	70
Erie firsts, '68	102	Mich. S. ass. bds.	59⅜
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	N. Indiana firsts	80⅜
Erie seconds, '79	97⅜	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	78⅜
Hudson firsts, '69	105	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	87
Hudson thirds, '75	75¼	T. H. & A. firsts,	70
Hudson convert. '67	65	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	61
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. 2d s	38⅛
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	91
Harlem thirds, '68	74⅜	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	90		

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The military complexion of the day is caught up and mirrored very faithfully by our publishers. Of the new books published, there are very few which do not either directly or remotely bear on the war. The popular craving is to sniff battles, in books, if no nearer. We wish to be told stories of armies and of sieges; the dull themes of peace have lost all charm to stir the blood. SCRIBNER avails himself of this military moment to publish new editions of two very well known works, by JOEL T. HEADLEY, *The Old Guard of Napoleon*, and *The Life of Havelock*. It would be impossible to tell the story of the Old Guard in an uninteresting way. Mr. HEADLEY'S graphic pen has lent to it an interest passing that of romance. Were it not for the evidence of history, the reader would refuse to believe that such men as composed this famous guard ever existed, classing them with the fabulous heroes of antiquity. It were worth a life to see them in one of their marvelous charges, sweeping as a huge wave crested with steel across the field, dashing the cannoneers from opposing batteries, and hurling battalions out of their path as the surf does pebbles. Never was the Guard called upon until there was need of their services—never did they fail to respond to the call. When his army wavered under a scathing fire, and the tide of battle seemed turning in favor of the enemy, then it was that NAPOLEON would call upon his "column of granite" to redeem the day. And they generally did it. Through the thickest of the iron hail, let it beat fiercely as it might, they bore their conquering eagles; and their bear-skin caps, wherever they appeared, were an assurance of victory. Only once did they fail in turning the tide of battle at the critical moment, and then they did not surrender. Faithful to their boast, they died. Many a reader, as he hangs over their achivements and thinks of the sore need our country has for such iron hearts will sigh, "Oh, for an Old Guard." In regard to Mr. HEADLEY'S other book, a Christian soldier is such a rarity in actual life, that the character of that noble soldier and accomplished gentleman, HAVELOCK, would interest for its novelty alone.

—From the same press we have a work treating of *Tropical Fibres*, by E. G. SQUIER. The civilized world is endeavoring to find a substitute for cotton, and this book of Mr. SQUIER'S is as timely, therefore, as it is interesting. He who shall compel King Cotton to abdicate, or at least to share his throne with other representatives of the vegetable kingdom, may well lay claim to recognition as a public benefactor. Mr. SQUIER has picked all manner of fibrous plants to pieces with industrious hands, and, though his labors should only result in augmenting the supply of hemp, he has done good service. By the judicious use of this admirable fibre, at an earlier period of our National troubles, much of the disaster that has followed would have been avoided.

—LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, publish, in a very convenient and serviceable edition, *Regulations and Instructions for the Field Service of the United States Cavalry in Time of War*, by GEO. B. MCCLELLAN. This volume forms a part of the present Major-General's more extended work, *The Armies of Europe*, which we noticed some time since. It is now published in this separate form that it may become a manual for cavalry officers. In view of the many cavalry regiments now being organized, the idea is a good one, and the book will undoubtedly find ready sale. While in Europe MCCLELLAN, then a Captain of cavalry, made this arm of the service somewhat of a specialty, and pushed his investigations with the zeal which would naturally arise from his near connection with it. Cavalry, although neglected in the earlier organization of the army, seems now destined to form an important feature of it, and this book will, therefore, prove a valuable manual. A peculiar interest, too, attaches to all of MCCLELLAN'S military works, as he now occupies a position wherein he can verify or disprove the positions assumed and conclusions reached in them. From being simply the critic of the Crimea, a mere looker-on at the great drama of war, he has become the leader of a great campaign. It only remains to be seen whether he can execute as well as theorize.

—Not satisfied with SYLVANUS COBB as an exclusive contributor to his paper, Mr. BONNER pressed CHARLES DICKENS into the service of the *Ledger*. He angled in the deep, still waters of literary life in England with a gold-baited hook, and the great novelist bit. For the title of his story he chose the very appropriate one of *Hunted Down*. Whether Boz thought he was indeed brought into this predicament by a species of legitimate Ledger-demain, is something that only himself can determine. One thing is certain—there are few literary men that could not be "brought to earth" with five thousand dollars judiciously put on their track, and that comfortable sum Mr. DICKENS received for his story, *Hunted Down*. This, with other stories, is published by PETERSON & BROS., of Philadelphia, in a style uniform with their editions of the favorite novelist's lengthier works.

—When TICKNOR & FIELDS embalm a poet in "blue and gold," it is proof presumptive that he is worthy of honor. This distinction they have just conferred on SAXE. At an early period of life we fancied that SAXE stole several good things from HOOD. Since then, however, we have become convinced of our mistake. Looking carefully through the works of the latter for the things which we thought stolen, we found them all there. Critics cannot be too careful in their assumptions. The charge of plagiarism is an unpleasant one to bring, a difficult one to sustain. Poetry is getting to be a beaten road, and rival wheels are very apt to slip into the same ruts. Undoubtedly HOOD would have given a wider margin to his chariot had he thought that an American humorist, at a later day, would drive so very near him, but he would not have called attention to the fact that his track was infringed upon in an ill-natured way. SAXE has written some capital things clearly and purely his own. Where he has borrowed, he has shown extremely good taste, and this is a virtue which all poets and humorists do not possess.

—DICK & FITZGERALD publish *East Lynne, or The Earl's Daughter*, a novel, by the author of *The Heir to Ashley* and several other popular works. The tale possesses a deal of power, and the plot and *dénouement* are skillfully managed. Towards the end the author introduces a rather remarkable quantity of the tragic element, and causes the reader to feel slightly nervous and uncomfortable. To produce this latter result, however, is the end and aim of all romancists, and we apprehend our author would have felt an unpleasant consciousness of having failed in his duty had he regarded the commandment which forbids killing. Those who have time to read novels will find a rather companionable one in *The Earl's Daughter*.

—The public will thank JAMES MILLER for the neat blue and gold edition in which he publishes the poems of Mrs. BROWNING—one of the sweetest singers that has ever stirred the pulses of the world. We have been betrayed into the use of an unfortunate word—sweetness is generally suggestive of the sugar-bowl. Mrs. BROWNING'S writings, on the contrary, are a very far remove from either maudlin or morbid sentimentality. The flow of her melody has an under-current of strength which is not always found in the works of women. For it is an unfortunate fact, that woman seldom pauses to think,—it is so much easier to arrive at conclusions in a shorter way. Shrinking from the trouble of thought, she relies mainly upon her divine powers of intuition. It is enough for her to feel; to a coarser clay she commits the formal task of thinking. But Mrs. BROWNING, with the consciousness of power, grasps problems and solves them. She never allows the wings of her imagination to carry her beyond the domains of sense. Choose at random any one of her many works, divest it, if you can, of its poetry, and you would still have an admirable essay in prose. She does not shake words together for the mere pleasure of hearing them jingle. Examine each line of hers separately, and you will find that it has a live, beating heart. We know of no poet who in a greater degree possesses the happy art of taking the soul of the reader captive, and charming him so that he forgets to criticise, and is content to wonder and admire. She succeeds at once in establishing that magnetic relation between narrator and listener, which is no less the secret of the author's success than of the orator's. Without stopping to analyze the secret of this subtle power, we would simply suggest that Mrs. BROWNING reaches the heart because she wrote from the heart. There are many who accuse her of mannerisms and affectations. It is just possible, that among a world of writers where affectation is the rule, her careful avoidance of affectation constitutes a singularity which prompts the charge. It is very certain that Mrs. BROWNING never cut and snipped her poetries as methodical country gentlemen do their lawns, careful that there should be no luxuriance of verdure, but that every blade should be smoothly and respectably shaven. She gave as the sun gives, without stopping to think that finical taste might suggest a shearing of her beams. None of that reticence is visible which is so often to be met with in poets,—a careful husbanding of resources to meet a possible emergency. She lavished the treasures of her imagination as the ocean does pearls, knowing and fearing no exhaustion. And for this she is chiefly censured. Critics say; "Here is a waste, a sad waste; to lavish ideas and word-wealth in this fashion is guilty extravagance. She should have pruned her verses, measured them out by rule, and squared them after approved models." It is a somewhat singular fact that critics, who know so well how poetry should be written, never succeed in writing any themselves. Perhaps, for the same reason that it is easier to tell what a rose should be, and pull a rose to pieces, than to be one. Beyond a doubt, it is the crowning misfortune of great minds to be measured by lesser ones. Never a man had an ell of intellectual tape in his hands that he did not feel himself competent to girdle the planets. Man seldom can resist the temptation of affecting an oracular air and dictating, be the circumstances what they may, and it is thus with the critics of Mrs. BROWNING, who vainly attempt to measure the strings of a lyre which hangs beyond their reach. Poetry, the language of passion, is necessarily the language of exaggeration. Trim it down to the sober speech of every day life, and you may have excellent prose, but very poor poetry. Mrs. BROWNING'S poems will be read as long as the English language is spoken or sung, and each generation will discover in them new beauties.

THE MAGAZINES.

—The December magazines are here slightly in advance of the frosts and snow of the month. *Harper's* chooses the auspicious moment for commencing its twenty-fourth volume. The publishers shake hands with the public over the cover, and indulge in a little talk. Pointing to the past, they make brave promises for the future. Neither labor nor expense is to be spared to enrich and illuminate their pages, the circle of contributors is to be enlarged yet more, and, in fact, there is no telling how good the Magazine is to be. It may yet be deemed worthy of translation. The present number contains three illustrated articles: "The Court Rangers of California," by J. ROSS BROWNE; "The Philadelphia Mint," by WALDO ABBOTT; and "The Okavango River," an interesting article *made* from the new book of that name by A. H. GUERNSEY—these compilations of new books, by the way, form an admirable feature of the Magazines. Then we have "A Wife's Story," by LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON; "Mount Victory," by ALICE B. HAVEN; a continuation of ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S "Orley Farm," illustrated by MILLAIS; "The Reign of Sultan ABDUL-MEDJID," by Dr. WILLIAM GOODELL; "Still Unknown," a poem by Mrs. R. H. STODDARD; "Mr. and Mrs. Meyer," by NORA PERRY; a spirited poem by WM. ROSS WALLACE, entitled "A Psalm of the Union;" two more chapters of THACKERAY'S "Phillip;" "Col. BAKER," by JOHN HAY, the private Secretary of President LINCOLN and biographer of ELLSWORTH; "Blue Yarn Stockings," and the inevitable Editors' Chair, Table, Bureau, and Drawer, furnish the concluding pages.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have something to say about their magazine for the coming year. The *Atlantic* will be widened, and bigger fish are to flounder in it than ever have before. Professor AGASSIZ will begin in the January number a series of articles on Natural History, to be continued throughout the year. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE will contribute a new romance, and a new story by THEODORE WINTHROP will be commenced with the year. The celebrated Dr. WINDSHIP, the gentleman who has attained some celebrity by such playful feats as shouldering a few tons of cast-iron, and bending crowbars by the muscular contraction of his little finger, will give "The Autobiography of a Strength-Seeker," that the world may undergo the manifold miseries of the gymnasium and there learn to suffer and be strong. The contents of the *Atlantic* for the coming month are as follows: "The Home of Lafayette," by GEORGE W. GREENE; "A Field Night in the House of Commons," by F. WAYLAND; "A Legend of the Lake," a poem by JOHN G. WHITTIER; "Agnes of Sorrento," chapters XVI. and XVII., by Mrs. STOWE; "A New Counterblast," by Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON; "The Wolves," a poem, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; "A Story of To-Day," part III.; "Health of the Hospital," by HARRIET MARTINEAU; "A Story of Thanksgiving Time;" "England and Emancipation;" "Union and Liberty," a poem, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; "How to Rough It," by J. T. FIELDS; "Self-Possession *vs.* Prepossession," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL; and the usual reviews and literary notices of new books.

—Mr. BIDWELL does not intend that his competitors shall out-bid him. He promises an *Eclectic* for January, splendidly embellished, and issues a prospectus, both sides of which he wishes the reader to read and carefully consider. The following are the British Quarterlies and Monthlies from which he elects, eclects, and gathers: The *Edinburgh Review, North British Review, Quarterly Review, Westminster Review, British Quarterly Review, National Review, London Review, Dublin University Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, Bentley's Miscellany, Eclectic Review, Colburn's New Monthly, Sharpe's Magazine, Titan*, (a Son of Heaven and Earth,) *Tait's Magazine, Blackwood*. We hope that Mr. BIDWELL will no longer republish the Country Parson's "concerning" Essays from *Fraser's*, as they appear in the *Atlantic*, simultaneously with their publication in England. Consequently, early as the *Eclectic* may be in catching the Country Parson, he first disports himself in the *Atlantic*, and comes to the Eclectics at second hand. The engraving in the present number represents our late illustrious guests, Prince NAPOLEON and CLOTHILDE. If the portrait of the latter is a faithful one, the popular idea respecting her beauty will be dissipated wherever the *Eclectic* goes. One is struck with the marked resemblance in head and feature of the Prince to the first Emperor. But if a Bonaparte look entitles the wearer to succession to the Imperial throne its next occupant would undoubtedly be the young BONAPARTE of Baltimore, as he is a perfect *fac simile* of NAPOLEON.

—In the November number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, Prof. NEWTON, of Yale College, states some conclusions recently arrived at regarding the nature of meteors which will attract wide attention and discussion. The fact that the meteors of August 9 and 11 move in paths which, produced backwards, pass through a small region of the heavens, and that this region of emanation remains the same, or nearly the same from year to year, implies, according to Prof. NEWTON, that the individual meteors are cosmical bodies; that they are permanent members of the solar system revolving about the sun in elliptic orbits; that the direction and velocity of the relative motion, and, therefore, of the absolute motion of the individual bodies are nearly the same and that the whole group form what may be considered a ring or disk around the sun. The inclination of this ring to the ecliptic, Prof. NEWTON states, must be greater than 60°, and its thickness from 5 to 10 millions of miles, for the earth moving nearly two millions of miles per day is immersed in it for several days. Finally, by a brief series of calculations the number of meteoric bodies in the whole August ring is estimated at more than 300,000,000,000,000. The summary of scientific intelligence in this number of the *Journal* is very full and satisfactory. Among the more noteworthy leading papers, may be mentioned the continuation of the elaborate discussion of the brilliant auroral exhibition of 1859 by Prof. LOOMIS; a description of an ingenious instrument designed by Prof. SNELL, of Amherst College, to illustrate certain resultant vibrations in Polarized light, and a brief article by O. C. MARSH, on the Gold of Nova Scotia. We observe a special appeal to the patrons of the *Journal*, and the friends of science in the United States, to come forward and make up the deficiencies caused in its subscription list by the general derangement of public affairs and the cutting off of mail facilities in the rebel States. Certainly, those who are addressed will see to it that this standard publication, which has survived so many vicissitudes and accomplished so much for science in this country, does not now languish for the want of a generous support.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Union Movement of Tennessee—The Burnt Bridges—Topography of the Roads—Gaps of the Mountains—Military Position of Knoxville—Force and Composition of Troops in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, Nov., 1861.

When the Duke of Wellington was asked, by an American gentleman, whether any, or either, of the accounts of the battle of Waterloo was correct, he quietly replied, that he did not know, any more than that gentleman did; "for," said he, "I saw only from my own position, and of that I can speak, but the operations were too numerous and too extensive for any one person to describe the whole." Hence it is, that in speaking of the war in the West, while others will give you the *news* of the field, I can give you some information of the topography, lines of operation, strength of forces and public sentiment, of which I am perhaps better informed than any one person. At present I will call your attention to the topography of the mountainous country around the positions of NELSON, ZOLLICOFFER, and THOMAS. It is taken for granted, even by your Western correspondents, that it is *necessary* to pass through Cumberland Gap. This is not so, by any means. In the survey of the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad, made twenty years since, it was found that the best pass was through Whelen Gap, thirty miles west of Cumberland Gap. So if NELSON were to move along the stream, on which Piketon lies, to its source, he would pass through Pound Gap, and enter Virginia, or turning that, he would pass along the foot of the mountains, and take ZOLLICOFFER in flank. Since the brilliant victory of NELSON, it is to be regretted that he has no larger force, for the enemy in front of him being literally destroyed, he has the finest possible opportunity for a flank movement, which would be fatal to ZOLLICOFFER. But war is an uncertain thing, and no one could fairly anticipate that NELSON'S movement would be so important. It is, for the reason I state, far more important than the public think for. It may be made fatal to either ZOLLICOFFER on one side, or FLOYD on the other—neither of whom dream of such a flank movement.

Before I say more on the topography of that country let me advert to the burning of bridges in East Tennessee. This is *morally*, as well as otherwise, a heavy blow on the rebels. It teaches them the terrible fact that they have enemies behind them and among them, against whom there is no guarding. I have never had a particle of doubt that the whole country from Cincinnati, through East Tennessee and Western North Carolina to, Salisbury, (N. C.,) was thoroughly Union. Of course there could be no action, no military organization, in a country where the people were unarmed and scattered, with a rebel army in their midst. They had to bide their time, and remain quiescent till the Government could aid them. I hope the time is not far distant when our glorious flag—still given to the battle and the breeze—shall wave over those true and loyal mountaineers. There is and can be no sympathy between a class of poor and laborious farmers and a class of slaveholders, proud and haughty. The slaveholder of West Tennessee looks upon the poor farmer of the East as a rude, ignorant, semi-civilized man, while the latter looks upon the slaveholder as an aristocratic oppressor of the poor. *Neither of them* like the negro, and let no man be deceived about that. But there is this difference. The slaveholder of the South looks upon the negro as an inferior animal, made especially to serve him; while the poor farmer of the hills and mountains looks upon the negro as a man, who may be equal to the whites, but must be so, *in another country*. But between these classes there is, and can be no sympathy, and I have no doubt that in many of the hills and mountains of North Carolina, there are ardent hopes, burning desires for the blessed day, when the National flag shall again float over their heads. This I say aside. What I would notice is, that this burning of bridges by the Union men is, in a military point of view, a very important matter. Examine a Railroad map, and you will see, that there is no railroad communication between Knoxville and Nashville, or with Georgia and the Carolinas—except by the railroad through Cleveland, and that great work of art, the *bridge over the Hiawassee River has been destroyed*. So far as that can do it, those railroad communications are interrupted. So there is no communication East, except by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. I understand that two or three of the bridges there are destroyed. So, also, you will see that Nashville lies south of the Cumberland River, and the destruction of the bridge over the Cumberland will greatly endanger BUCKNER'S army in case he finds it necessary to retreat. The Unionists of East Tennessee have thus done nearly

so that if the outer shell were beaten in or strained, the inner would preserve the cargo intact. The coal bunkers are placed on each outer side of these tanks, and are made to contain 1,800 tons of coal. The engines, which are of 683-horse power, are on the side-lever principle, with two cylinders of 100 inches diameter each and 12 feet stroke of piston. The apparatus for starting the engines is also constructed so that the operation will be comparatively easy. The paddles measure 40 feet 6 inches in diameter over the rings. The accommodation for passengers is in harmony with the splendid general capacity of the ship. She has 157 cabins, affording sleeping accommodation to 300 passengers. These cabins are each 9 feet in height, which, with the excellent system of ventilation introduced, will render them airy and healthy. Surmounting the main deck there is a deck-house, the roof of which forms a promenade from stem to stern. The saloons will afford dining accommodation for above 300 persons. When the *Scotia* was launched her weight was about 2,800 tons, but now that the heavy weight of her machinery is on board, she is about 4,000 tons, and draws 20 feet of water.

THE REBEL STATES.

The Message of Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Congress.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

The few weeks which have elapsed since your adjournment, have brought us so near the close of the year that we are now able to sum up its general results. The retrospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for His kind interposition in their behalf. Abundant yields have rewarded the labor of the agriculturist, whilst the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States was never so prosperous as now. The necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessaries and comforts of life within themselves increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military stores and munitions as are indispensable for war.

The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching Winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a lustre upon its arms, through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude. From its commencement up to the present period the war has been enlarging its proportions and expanding its boundaries, so as to include new fields. The conflict now extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona. Yet sudden calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disaster, in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border. When the war commenced the enemy were possessed of certain strategetic points and strong places within the Confederate States. They greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necessary for war. Military establishments had been long organized, and were completed. The navy, and, for the most part, the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this we had to create not only an army in the face of war itself, but also military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought, indeed, to be a subject of gratulation, that the spirit of the volunteer, and the patriotism of the people, have enabled us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties.

A succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburgh and Belmont, has checked the wicked invasion which greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government and privileges of freemen. After seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy; while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven, at more than one point, to assume the defensive, and upon a fair comparison between the belligerents as to men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

Since your adjournment the people of Missouri have conducted the war, in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her right to be neutral, and have insisted upon making her a party to the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpetrated upon her people. Some of her most eminent citizens have been seized, and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, their families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands.

Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State, to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points, which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified not only by the necessities of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State, but on the contrary it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinions. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will.

The army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest in which we are engaged; but the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. The naval officers, deprived to a great extent of an opportunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantry on shore and upon inland waters, further detail of which will be found in the reports of the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War.

In the transportation of the mails many difficulties have arisen, which will be found fully developed in the report of the Postmaster-General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling stock of railroads for the accommodation of business resulting both from military operations and the obstruction of water communication by the presence of the enemy's fleet, the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements, the difficulties inherent in inaugurating so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal facilities for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, all combined to impede the best-directed efforts of the Postmaster-General, whose zeal, industry and ability have been taxed to the utmost extent. Some of these difficulties can only be overcome by time and an improved condition of the country upon the restoration of peace, but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited in the recommendations contained in the report of the head of that department.

The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, be a subject of anxious inquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adopted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitates the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends, again, upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable, and dues, not only to the Confederate and State Governments, but also to corporations and individuals, are payable in this medium. A large amount of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing eight per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder, insures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in that value need be feared, so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check on their productive energies. To this end the means of transportation from one section of our country to the other must be carefully guarded and improved; and this should be the object of anxious care on the part of the State and Confederate Governments, so far as they may have power over the subject.

We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South—one from Richmond, along the seaboard; the other through Western Virginia to New-Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from north to south in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population, and to military resources, from which we are now, in a great measure debarred. We should increase greatly the safety and capacity of our means for transporting men and military supplies. If the constructon of the road should in the judgment of Congress, as it is in mine, be indispensable for the most successful prosecution of the war, the action of the Government will not be restrained by the Constitutional objection which would attach to a work for commercial purposes; and attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion, by giving the needful aid to the company organized for its construction and administration.

If we husband our means, and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events.

If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress; when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, so sacred to freemen; when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons upon the mere edict of a despot; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people, we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative. The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous whenever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages, without giving notice to women and children, to enable them to escape, and in one instance selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually, whilst asleep and unsuspicious of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along their borders and upon our territory. Although we ought to have been admonished by these things that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit, yet we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition with the confessed purpose, not only to pillage, but to incite a servile war in our midst. If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine.

But not content with violating our rights under the law of nations at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the Captain of a United States ship-of-war on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of Embassy, for the most part held sacred, even amongst barbarians, by seizing our Ministers whilst under the protection and within the dominions of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government upon that ship, and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors and citizens even of the United States they could not have been arrested on a British ship, or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr. FAULKNER, a former Minister of the United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington, to settle his accounts and fulfill all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New-York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his Government was abused, and his desire to fulfill his trust to them was used to his injury.

In conducting this war we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances, offensive and defensive, abroad We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations; but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are neutral amongst nations, and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that blockades to be binding must be effectual, so solemnly announced by the Great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties. When the Confederate States, at your last session, became a party to the declaration reaffirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The customary law of nations is made up of their practice rather than their declarations; and, if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances, at the pleasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulation of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak, and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected, which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefited by the enforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by the great Powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If, in this process, labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great Southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind in other channels, so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only, or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry. Although it is true that the cotton supply from the Southern States could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system, yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor and investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon all those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South perhaps four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced also to change their occupations. While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to our own.

In the meantime we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1861.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Preparations for the Advance Down the Mississippi—The Gunboats and Tugs being Constructed at Carondelet—A Formidable Water Battery—Military Movements—Gen. Halleck and the Reporters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

This morning I paid a visit to Carondelet, and other points where the gun and tugboats are being constructed. The greatest activity prevails, and it is promised on the part of the builders that the fleet will be ready for service in three weeks. I cannot give the exact force, but there is a sufficient number, I think, to make a passage to New-Orleans, *via* Memphis, with no great amount of trouble. One of the boats, the *Benton*, has a flag-staff erected from the upper deck, from the top of which floats the American flag, while on the bottom is nailed a sign, "For Memphis and New-Orleans."

The *Benton* looks as if this somewhat vaunting advertisement could be made true with no great trouble. It is built so that, when ready for service, little will be presented above the water-line save the muzzles of the guns and the top of the smoke-stacks. All the machinery is under water, and this part is so divided into water-tight compartments that, in case a ball should enter one, it can do no material damage. The sides are sloped at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and are covered with iron plates two and one-half inches in thickness, securely bolted to each other and through the heavy timber beneath. Each plate has been submitted to adequate tests, and is calculated to resist any missile known to modern warfare.

The bow is pierced with four port holes, through which will protrude the muzzles of four 32-pound Parrott guns; the stern will have two pieces of the same sort; the sides will have, each, six of those formidable ten-inch columbiads, whose range is only equaled by anything a trifle less than infinity. The magazine is perfectly inaccessible to accidents of any kind, and is placed below the water-line near the stern. This brief outline of the *Benton* will serve as a specimen for nearly all the balance. The tugboats are like all those black dapper-looking little craft that may be seen anywhere where there is a tolerable amount of navigation.

The First Kansas Regiment has been ordered to Burlington, Kansas, greatly to the disgust and dissatisfaction of every officer and soldier. Burlington is a small "one-horse" town near the centre of the State, and nearly 100 miles from Leavenworth or any other point of importance in the State. The reason assigned for sending the regiment there is to hold in check the Cherokees. The officers, or some of them, openly assert that the whole thing is done to advertise the town—one or two prominent men having relatives there, and considerable interest in town lots. The general opinion seems to be that there is no necessity whatever for sending a force to that place. Everything, including lumber for the barracks, will have to be hauled there from St. Louis, at an immense expense to the Government; a long line of communication will have to be kept open, and all seemingly for the purpose of assisting one or two land speculators. The Kansas First has done excellent service in the present campaign; is composed largely of men of wealth and intelligence; and even if the garrisoning of such a remote prairie town were a military necessity, are the last men to whom such a service should be assigned.

Col. WILLIAMS, of the Third Iowa, whose arrest by Gen. POPE, at Macon City, for his connection with the Shelbina affair, was commented upon by your correspondent in September, is still here, unable to obtain a hearing. During his confinement, which occurred from a mere technical difficulty, his regiment has been nearly cut to pieces, through gross official mismanagement, at Blue Mills, and now is nearly or quite demoralized through the intrigues and jealousies of a squad of politicians, who have obtained positions in the Regiment. The Third Iowa, when mustered in, was ths finest regiment in the West: like many an other, it has been nearly ruined by being afflicted with politicians, instead of commanded by patriots and soldiers. The general opinion seems to be that Col. WILLIAMS has met with shameful neglect, and that only his restoration to his regiment will prevent its total demoralization.

I am getting every day more positive in the idea that the sooner the present war is carried on less for the purposes of securing the ends of land speculators, California and other contractors, the making of Brigadier and Major-Generals and wire pulling for the next Congressional or Presidential election, than to sustain the Constitution, the sooner will it meet with fewer humiliating reverses—the sooner will it answer the patriotic end for which it was inaugurated.

It may be a little late to allude to the Belmont affair, but justice I think requires a short statement in relation to the part taken in that affair by the Iowa Seventh. While their gallantry in that desperate action has never been disputed, yet some important facts in their case have never been made public. For instance, it has always been assumed that they went into action with their full strength, instead of which they had only 513 men. Two companies of this force were detailed to guard transports, leaving the force actually in action 410. They went into the action thus strong, they came out with 54 men killed and 105 wounded—nearly one-half of the whole number.

All the statements thus far put their loss at 26 killed. The following is the correct list.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus Wentz.

Company A—First Sergeant, Thomas Pitsford. Privates A. F. Hardy, Louis Cunningham, —— Doddart, William Wells, Daniel Wilford—total, 6.

Company B—Second Lieutenant, G. W. Dodge; Fourth Corporal, O. A. Holmes. Privates E. Hoeg, W. B. Dunn, J. M. Galahao, J. E. Wilson, A. H. Martin—total, 7.

Company C—First Sergeant, A. G. Young; Corporal, M. H. Jones. Privates L. A. Griggs, Elias White—total, 4.

Company D—Privates Henry Tomas, Henry Knapp, Henry Denny, William Pickard, Samuel Robinson—total, 5.

Company E—Privates A. Hilleckson, Theodore Shepherd, Henry Turner, J. L. Littlefield, H. L. Pepkin, Geo. Diggs—total, 6.

Company F—First Sergeant, W. W. Farley; Privates Wm. Bridanstine, Charles Hix, William M. Godfrey, James Watson, David Dyer, J. B. Godes, Elias Hults, W. H. Godfrey—total, 9.

Company H—Privates A. A. Austin, J. A. Abbey, Chas. Plummer, P. Golding, J. L. McDowell, A. Perkins, A. Shale, J. E. Temple, H. Wartham, George Logan—total, 10.

Company I—Second Lieutenant, Charles Gardner; Fifth Corporal, Charles Renfrew; Privates J. J. Scott, Geo. Noe, J. O. Chichester, A. Ostler—total, 6.

The list of wounded is a large one. Col. LANMAN was shot in the thigh, and Maj. RICE in nearly the same place. Co. A had wounded 18; Co. B, 21; Co. C, 12; Co. D, 11; Co. E, 15; Co. F, 7; Co. H, 17; Co. K, 4.

The above, in connection with the fact that they lost several others by their being taken prisoners, will show the exact loss of the gallant Seventh, and also evince how long and steadily they breasted the deadly storm which raged at Belmont.

One more allusion to them and I will leave them. Two days since they entered this city, and proceeded on their way to Benton Barracks. The fact of the city at all times being crowded with soldiers prevented their attracting any notice; scarcely even an inquiry as to their name; and it was only to a close observer that their thinned ranks, bronzed faces and wearied step evinced the fact that they had lately seen arduous service. Passing along thus apparently neglected their countenances showed that they felt their late gallant struggle unappreciated, and themselves as much neglected as if they had not just left half their number upon the battle-field. In this mood they were tramping moodily along till they reached the front of the Planter's house, when, glancing up, something caught their attention, and in an instant all was changed—the look of discontent vanished—there was a dead silence for a moment, and then loud over the roar of city life, broke cheer after cheer from the gallant Seventh. A man whose countenance was pale and racked with pain, leaning painfully upon a pair of crutches, and uncovered, waited upon the steps the approach of the Seventh. As they caught sight of him they halted, and then a soldier came forward and put in his hand a powder-blackened American flag, through whose folds were rents and bullet-holes without number. He waved it feebly, and it was then the cheers broke out like the roar of a cataract. The wounded man was Col. LANMAN, their commander. The flag was the one they had carried through the smoke, blood and carnage at Belmont. There was something electrifying in the scene; spectators caught its meaning as if by inspiration, and in an instant were mingling their tears and hurrahs with the soldiers.

This afternoon, by request of some members of the Press, Gen. HALLECK gave an audience to several of the reporters at this point, and among those present were the representatives of the New-York *Herald* and *Tribune*, the St. Louis *Republican* and *Democrat*, and the Agent of the Associated Press. The request for this interview originated, I believe, with those present. What its objects were, I do not know; it may have been to secure the *entrée* to the General's presence; possibly to discover the color of his eyes, the quality of his linen, and the important circumstance whether he uses an artificial or goosequill toothpick. An anxious public will probably soon be enlightened on many or all of these important points at an early day. During the interview, however, Gen. HALLECK bore the infliction with philosophic coolness; he submitted to an examination of the color of his hair, and the cleanliness of his teeth and finger nails with a stoicism that would have done honor to the worthiest disciple of that school. Adjt.-Gen. SMITH, of this State, was present, and did all the talking, confining his remarks principally to the necessity of confiscating the negroes of Secessionists, and in some way putting a stop to the indiscriminate nigger stealing carried on by such men as JIM LANE. Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON was also present, and confined himself mainly to indorsing the remarks of Gen. SMITH. Gen. HALLECK said absolutely nothing, save at the expiration of ten minutes, to remark "Good day, gentlemen."

I may remark that Gen. HALLECK has largely the confidence of all parties—a main prerequisite of success. He was serenaded this evening at his rooms, at the Planters, and was called out for a speech, of course. Who can expect to do anything or do nothing—be promoted or degraded, be hung, married, shot, transported, divorced, serenaded, or anything else in this country, without a speech? And so the General made a speech—a paltry speech of only five lines, greatly to the disgust of the crowd, who naturally expected, and who thought they were entitled to it by precedent as old as this Government, that he should give his views on the American Eagle, the Stars and Stripes, England's thrashing in the Revolutionary, and her impertinent interference in the present war, the Tariff question, and his opinion as to the probable time of the final return of Jews to Jerusalem, together with such other subjects, and such compliments to the patriotism, intelligence, and superiority over every other nation of his listeners, as compose the average run of speeches on ordinary and extraordinary occasions. The following are his remarks:

"I thank you for the compliment of this serenade. I appear before you a stranger, and under orders from the Government. I am sent here to restore peace and quiet to your city, and to drive every hostile flag out of your State, and by your assistance *I will do it.*"

The Staff appointments have not yet been made by Gen. HALLECK. Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON will probably be Chief of Staff.

The investigations into the alleged frauds under Gen. FREMONT have not yet been made.

GALWAY.

Movements of Col. Jennison's Command—The Affair at Oak Creek—Col. Jennison's Operations at Independence—A Lesson to the Rebels, and its Good Effects—The Recovery of Government Wagons, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP JOHN BROWN,
PLEASANT HILL, CASS COUNTY, MO.,
Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

Moving rapidly for some time past and not having had time to write, I scarcely know when and what was written in my last. To make sure, however, I will give a brief recapitulation of events during the past two weeks, so that your readers may understand our present position. This command—the First Cavalry, Col. JENNISON, Kansas Volunteers—left Fort Leavenworth nine days since to escort a train to Sedalia, from near Westport, consisting of three hundred wagons and over two thousand head of oxen. On arriving at Kansas City, the intelligence received was of a character to induce a change in the programme. It was found that large bodies of men were gathering in from this and the various counties of Jackson, Cass, Clay, Johnson, Lafayette and Bates, along the route of the train. These forces are under the general direction of Col. UP. HAYS, a citizen of Jackson County, who has displayed considerable ability. It was determined that the wagons, &c. should go through in detachments, with notice from Lieut.-Col. ANTHONY that if the train was injured, the property and houses of the participators should be burnt and the lives of all men in arms be forfeit. Mr. MAJORS, who directed the train, assured the Colonel that such a course would insure the safety of the property. On the 11th inst., Col. ANTHONY, with 110 men, started from MAJORS' farm, six miles from Westport, toward the Southern portion of the county, having learned that a camp under HAYS was located on the Little Blue. Early in the morning their camp was found on Oak Creek, a branch of the Little Blue. It was a very strong position, the camp being situated on the bluffs both sides of the stream, and in the ravines leading from the stream. The rebel force was between three and four hundred, though scarcely a man in sight. The fight lasted an hour, and was mostly hand to hand. The rebels were driven from the east side of the stream, leaving their horses and camp equipage. Col. ANTHONY lost seven men, six in the battle and one since of his wounds. One was taken prisoner, but afterwards released, and eight wounded, all of whom will recover. He also took seven prisoners, seventy-five horses were captured, beside a number killed. The rebel account of their own loss varies from one to thirty. In all probability they had about twenty-five killed and eighteen wounded.

The town of Independence, and many of the wealthy planters' residences in the vicinity, have, for months past, been a rendezvous for supplies and aid to UP. HAYS and other rebel leaders. Col. JENNISON, on assuming command, determined to give them a lesson, and at the same time do something which would bring the forces out that were gathering below. Lists of all the Union and secession citizens had been prepared. On the road from Kansas City three families lived, the heads of which are officers in PRICE'S army. One of them owned a large mill, that had been employed in grinding flour for the rebels. We marched on Independence last Thursday, (14th inst.,) and took possession of the town. By order of Col. JENNISON, the mill, and out-buildings of Capt. PITCHER, and the residences of the two Capts. NOLAND, in the rebel army, were burnt down, their horses and negroes confiscated. In the town the citizens were gathered into the public square, and after the Union men had been identified, Col. JENNISON read his proclamation to the Secessionists, and assured them he should hold their lives and property responsible for the safety of the trains. He also ordered them not to allow the assembling of or entrance in town of any armed force of rebels, such as had been in the habit of coming in, in small parties, and obtaining supplies. He then dismissed them, directing the stores of DAVID I. PORTER, (rebel Commissary, and one of the most dangerous men in the County,) MOORE & FISHER, and FRAZER, (officers with PRICE,) to be confiscated and the dwelling-house of PORTER to be burnt. All of the horses and negroes belonging to the "Secesh" were taken. Of the latter, eighty-eight wended their way to Kansas. These were mostly women and children, for the majority of able-bodied slaves have either been sold South or run away. The command returned to Kansas City the same evening.

We, of course, looked anxiously for the effects of such severe measures. So far as Independence is concerned, it has been salutary. Some twenty of HAYS' men entered the town next morning, but were immediately ordered to leave by the principal citizens. A storekeeper sold them some $13 worth of goods, but was severely censured for so doing. A meeting was held in the Court-house, and resolutions passed deprecating resistance to the National troops, refusing to furnish goods or supplies of any kind to the armed bands of HAYS or other rebels, and declaring their desire that the Government trains should not be interfered with. These resolutions were sent to headquarters the same night.

Next morning, (16th,) while the command was moving from camp to return to Independence, Mr. CLARK, wagon-master, arrived with information that the third detachment, consisting of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen, had been captured near this place, at 3 A. M., and that the wagons were to be burnt. Mr. CLARK stole out of the corral with a mule, and evading the guards, managed to escape. He had ridden thirty miles since the attack. The destination of the command was immediately changed, and we took up our march in this direction.

Nothing of special interest occurred on Saturday. We moved on twenty miles, and camped on the south side of the Little Blue River, at the Ford, where two weeks since the rebels surprised and disarmed a force of one hundred and eighty National troops, consisting of portions of the Ohio Twenty-ninth, the Tremont Hussars, and recruits for Battery No. 4, Capt. SHIELDS. By this success they obtained one hundred and twenty rifled muskets, some sixty or seventy revolvers, and forty sabres, sixty or seventy horses, several wagons and camp equipages. At the Oak Creek, the tents and saddles were many of Government property, and it was also evident that the rebels were armed with rifled muskets.

A force of about two hundred rebels camped within three miles of our encampment, but were not discovered till after moving in the morning. Scouts reported them moving towards Little Santa Fé, a town twelve miles distant to the west. As our duty was to recover what portion of the property was practicable, and to see to the safety of the two trains in advance, it was considered advisable to move on South. All day yesterday our advance was driving in the rebel scouts and pickets, and it was evident that the country swarmed with the guerila bands. There cannot be less than a thousand men under arms, though most of them are farmers, and but poorly armed with shotguns and rifles. The advance guards and scouts killed two men, wounded a third, shot a mule, and brought in five prisoners and ten horses. One of our scouts about a mile from town, being in advance, was taken by a party of the rebels, but released by their leader, who sent back a message to the effect that "his name was UP. HAYS, and that he was there to fight JENNISON, and that he might come on, they were ready." The command moved on at double-quick into the town, but Mr. HAYS was missing. The country around is densely wooded, and their pickets fell back to cover as our flanking parties advanced. We found no force in the town. We camped here.

At the corral where the train was captured, the wagon-master found on the ground and at the adjacent farms some 22 wagons, which the farmers had drawn away from the fire and saved. Seven loads of corn was also recovered. Just as the force was camping, over 200 head of cattle were seen coming from the timber. They were found to be Government property. This morning 200 head more were found, and the probability is are that nearly all will be recovered.

From information received by spies who have visited the camps of the rebels, it is evident that these forces are gathering behind us with a view of attacking us on our return and assailing Kansas City. One of our spies passed through two camps and met detached parties of not less than 600 men. As soon as we insure the safety of the trains, there will be some sharp work. We are outnumbered and in an enemy's country, but are only afraid that they will not turn up when we want to fight. I will keep you posted as opportunity affords.

J. R.

SERENADE TO COL. F. P. BLAIR.

From the St. Louis Evening News, Nov. 20.

The friends of Col. F. P. BLAIR treated that gentleman to a serenade, last night, as a mark of their esteem, and as a welcome to him on his return from Washington. Col. BLAIR was stopping at the residence of BENJAMIN FARRAR, on Fourth-street, between Elm and Myrtle; and here the main crowd, bearing transparencies, and preceded by BOEHM'S fine Brass Band, repaired about half-past nine o'clock—a number of Col. BLAIR'S personal friends having met previously in the library of the dwelling to greet him. The large crowd having halted around the door, on the pavement, and in the street, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," with great spirit and beauty—after which loud calls for BLAIR were made. Col. BLAIR made his appearance on the steps, when Col. FLETCHER, in a few words, tendered him the welcome of the crowd on his return to the city. In reply, Col. BLAIR said:

I thank you most heartily and sincerely, my friends, for this compliment, and assure you that I value it highly. I do not feel that I have done anything to deserve such a marked expression of your favor and regard. I have not done much to advance the cause of the Union in which we are engaged; but I can, and do claim, all the merit that a cordial enlistment in that cause, and an ardent support of it may entitle me to. I have never, for one moment, doubted the success of that cause. I have never, like some gentlemen, allowed myself to despair of the safety of the Republic and the triumph of the Union; and I never will despair of them because some individual happens to be disappointed. The safety of the country does not depend upon any one man. One man cannot save it, nor can one man subvert it. It rests upon the People, and I am firmly convinced that they can, and will uphold it.

I presume, my friends, that this compliment has some reference to recent events in this city, in which I took an active part. On that subject I will say that I have no regrets to express, and no apologies to make; I had none to make in the presence of armed power, and in bonds; and whatever might have been the issue of the affair, no threat or force could have wrung from me an apology or concession. What I did I did from a sincere desire to serve God and my country, and I believe I faithfully served both. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the Administration approved my conduct, and I am convinced the nation will approve it also.

As to the newspapers in this city, in the pay of the Quartermaster's Department, that have been hounding after me, I have but little to say. If the *Republican* is a Union paper, as it professes to be, it is due to the fact that one of its proprietors was arrested at Camp Jackson, and made to take the oath of allegiance; and if there is any merit in its conversion to Unionism, I am entitled to a share of the credit. And if the proprietors of the *Republican* captured at Camp Jackson should again become disloyal, it will be owing to his release from his oath by a late stipulation for the exchange of the Camp Jackson prisoners for the brave men of MULLIGAN'S Brigade.

As to the *Democrat* I hardly give it a thought. It told so many lies in my favor, in the past, that I suppose it is trying, now, to get even, by telling as many against me. But I do not believe it will live long enough to balance the account. But, gentlemen, I will not prolong my remarks; but again thank you for your kindness, and bid you adieu.

At the conclusion of Col. BLAIR'S remarks, Capt. BURKE made a few patriotic remarks. The band then played several airs, after which the crowd were invited in to partake of refreshments. Among the throng were a number of officers of the Missouri Light Artillery, remarkable for their true military carriage and officer-like appearance. The whole affair passed off most pleasantly, and was the occasion of much good feeling.

SERENADE TO MAJ.-GEN. H. W. HALLECK.

Without any previous notice, a few patriotic citizens gave an *impromptu* serenade last night to Gen. HALLECK. The crowd, with a fine band, came up Fourth-street in front of the balcony at the Planters' House, and after the performance of a stirring national air, the General came out and was introduced to the people by BRITTON A. HILL, Esq. Gen. HALLECK said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MISSOURI: I thank you for the compliment of this serenade. I appear before you as a stranger, under orders from the Government, to take charge of the army in this Department. I am sent here to restore peace and quiet to your city, and to use all my energies to drive out every hostile flag from your State, and with your assistance I hope to do so. Fellow-citizens, I bid you good night.

At the conclusion of Gen. HALLECK'S remarks, the crowd gave three hearty cheers for the speaker, and after the band had played "Hail to the Chief," and other airs, the throng dispersed.

A REFUGEE FROM RICHMOND.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov. 22.

Mr. R. P. SWAYNE, of Western Virginia, who has been employed for some years in the Auditor's office at Richmond, arrived in the city last evening. Mr. SWAYNE says that in Richmond no man who is known to have first seen the light north of Mason and Dixon's line is free from suspicion. He was discharged by Auditor BENNET for no other reason than that he was a Pennsylvanian by birth, though long a resident of Virginia. Mr. SWAYNE always pretended to be a good Secessionist, and upon being discharged, came with a military force as far as Monterey in Highland County. Being very anxious to escape, SWAYNE proposed to the officers in command to lead a small guerilla party into Pocohontas, Webster and other counties. The officers consented to this arrangement, and SWAYNE and several others started into the woods, and after cruising around for several weeks, getting lost and finding themselves again, SWAYNE managed to make his way over the worst road on the face of the earth and on foot, to Gilmer County, and gave himself up to a small Federal force there about three weeks ago.

Mr. SWAYNE says that the Secesh are very sanguine as to a favorable result in Western Virginia, and that those who fled from this section are sure that in time they will be able to return with a conquering army. While he was at Greenbrier Camp they actually sent 1,000 men up to take Cheat Mountain Summit, and everybody supposed this small force could do it.

Mr. SWAYNE has no doubt that there are plenty of good Union men in the portions of the State through which he passed, but somehow or other he didn't encounter any of them. We should judge from Mr. SWAYNE'S conversation, that it is his private opinion that there are no Union men in the country which he has recently traversed.

Mr. SWAYNE says there is a direct line of communication between Lewis County and Richmond. Letters are constantly passing backwards and forwards, and he thinks he can go back to Richmond to-morrow without hindrance. He says the country is full of guerilla parties and bands of marauding adventurers, and that new companies are being organized every day.

GEN. STONEMAN'S WEDDING.

The First Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison and Park streets, was the scene of a very brilliant affair yesterday, which partook somewhat of the military character of the times. The occasion was the marriage of Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, Commander of the United States Cavalry forces at Washington, D. C. The bride was Miss HANDESTY, daughter of HENRY HANDESTY, of this City.

At 1 o'clock P. M., the nuptial train entered the Church, already filled with invited guests, none other being admitted. The organ gave forth a rather solemn piece of music as the train passed up the aisle and stood before the altar. The groom and groomsmen were attired in the full uniform of the service, all being army officers of rank.

The bride was dressed in a full moire antique robe with flowing veil, and a wreath of orange blossoms in her hair; the bridesmaids appeared in tarletan robes and head-dresses of very tastefully arranged flowers. The ceremony of uniting the bonds was performed by Rev. J. C. BACKUS, D. D., pastor of the church where the nuptials took place.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, and after congratulations had been exchanged between the officiating minister, the bride and the groom, the bridal train passed through to the vestry of the church, the organ playing the gay "

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—All-Hallow Eve—The Magic Joke—Barney the Baron.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Magic Marriage—The Scapegoat.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st.—The Alleghanians and Swiss Bell Ringers.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, with the rebel envoys, SLIDELL and MASON, on board, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and after transferring her involuntary passengers to Fort Warren, proceeded to the Charlestown Navy-yard. The City Government of Boston propose to tender to Capt. WILKES such civilities as he may be disposed to accept.

The advices from the Eastern shore of Virginia are of the most gratifying character. Gen. DIX has received dispatches from Gen. LOCKWOOD announcing the capture of three rebel officers and seven cannon—the latter all new and in good order. All traces of disloyalty seem to be disappearing from both Accomac and Northampton Counties. The assurances given in Gen. DIX's proclamation have been promptly seconded by the Government. Measures have been taken to restore immediately the light at Cape Charles, and postal facilities will be at once renewed.

About midnight on Friday last the gunboat *Cambridge*, one of the flotilla at Fortress Monroe, proceeded up the James River as far as Warwick, where she engaged a rebel battery, which she succeeded in silencing after a spirited interchange of shots, in which the *Cambridge* sustained no particular damage. The particulars of the engagement are not yet received.

Preparations for some important movement are in progress at Fortress Monroe—possibly in connection with one of the new expeditions intended for operations on the enemy's soil. Several regiments have arrived there from Baltimore and Annapolis, and Old Point is in a bustle. The ferry-boats on the Roads are also being heavily armed, and everything betokens a speedy movement in some direction.

The steamship *Constitution*, with the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and the Ninth Connecticut regiments on board, left Portland Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, for her destination, wherever that may be. The Twelfth Maine Regiment, for whom accommodations could not be found on board the *Constitution*, followed in the afternoon on board the steamer *Forest City*, which was chartered specially for their conveyance.

We publish this morning a full report of JEFF. DAVIS' Message to the rebel Legislature, contained in the Richmond papers of Wednesday last. He finds cause for congratulation in what he calls the success of the Confederate arms, and declares that in men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are much stronger now than when the struggle commenced. He falsely alleges, as a reason for the invasion of Kentucky, that the National forces were about to enter Tennessee over Kentucky soil. He declares that the Union can never be reconstructed, as the causes which primarily induced a separation have been strengthened; characterizes the nature of the hostilities on the part of the United States as barbarous, and denounces the National soldiers as incendiaries and robbers. He glosses over the financial condition of the rebel States in a very hasty and imperfect manner—evidently considering it a very delicate subject to handle—and is disposed to apologize for imperfect mail facilities. He of course sees in the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board a British vessel a cause for war between the United States and Great Britain—declaring that the seizure might with equal propriety have been made in the streets of London. The blockade he pronounces to be totally ineffectual, and says that sufficient proof of this fact will be furnished at the proper time. When the proper time will come he does not state, but it will probably be after the arrival on the Southern coast of the "stone fleet," which recently sailed from New-London. On the whole, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS makes a good case for his Southern readers—his Northern readers he probably cares as little about as he does about telling the truth. He seems, however, to have forgotten to mention the little affair at Port Royal, as we cannot find one word about it in his Message, and the recent Union demonstrations in Eastern Tennessee seem to have escaped his observation entirely.

Through Richmond papers, which have recently found their way across the lines, we receive various items of interest regarding the condition and operations of the rebel forces in various quarters. The small-pox, a violent type of typhoid fever, and the black measles, are prevailing to a frightful extent among the troops near Bowling Green, and large numbers of them were dying daily. FLOYD'S army, which has been so signally discomfited in Western Virginia, has fallen back four miles south of Raleigh Court-house, and LEE'S command has retired to Meadow Bluff. Concerning the recent skirmish between a portion of the Brooklyn Fourteenth and a body of rebel cavalry, a dispatch had been received in Richmond, from Manassas, which acknowledges that two rebels were killed and three wounded. The rebels modestly claim to have killed but five of the Fourteenth, and taken ten prisoners.

The panic caused throughout the seaboard rebel States by the success of the National fleet at Port Royal, appears to be much greater than the rebel papers care to acknowledge. They print enough, however, to give us a tolerably fair idea in reference to it. For instance, a dispatch from Charleston, dated Nov. 17, which we find in a Richmond paper, says that the failure of the shore batteries to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels, has sadly shaken the popular confidence in the efficiency of the rebel guns, and so alarmed are many of the "sordid souls that infest all the Southern cities," that this effect may already be seen in "the burthening of freight-trains which leave almost hourly for the interior." Savannah is especially pointed at as a city where the panic has been general, whole neighborhoods having been deserted.

A few days ago, it will be recollected, we published a dispatch from Cincinnati announcing the retreat of the Union forces under Gen. SCHOEPF from their advanced position near Cumberland Gap to Lancaster, in consequence of a report that the rebel General, JOHNSTON, was advancing with forty thousand men, and threatening Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati. The order to retreat is said to have come from Gen. NELSON, through Gen. THOMAS; but whoever is responsible for it there appears to have been no cause for it. Our correspondent with Gen. SCHOEPF'S command gives an account of the retreat, which appears to have been a very disastrous one, both to the men and to the property of the Government. It is believed that twenty thousand men and five millions of dollars will not now put the campaign in Kentucky in so favorable a condition as before the retreat was ordered.

Gen. NELSON'S Brigade, which has recently been doing such efficient service in Eastern Kentucky, passed through Cincinnati yesterday, *en route* to Louisville. This movement probably indicates active operations against BUCKNER'S rebels at Bowling Green, who have recently had their communications cut off by the destruction of the bridges in East Tennessee.

A dispatch published in yesterday's TIMES announced the burning of Warsaw, Mo., and further dispatches which we publish this morning confirm the report. All the business portion of the town is destroyed, and a considerable quantity of commissary stores belonging to the Government is involved in the destruction. The fire was kindled about 6 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday last, and the few National soldiers stationed there immediate left for Sedalia. The impression prevails that the incendiaries are citizens.

It is gratifying to know that the National soldiers now confined in the Southern prisons, are to receive clothing and blankets, sufficient to keep them in comparative comfort during the coming cold weather. By order of the Secretary of War, Gen. WOOL has addressed a letter to Gen. HUGER, commanding at Norfolk, to ascertain whether these necessary articles could be sent to our soldiers, and Gen. HUGER in reply has guaranteed every facility for doing so.

The income of the Post-Office Department for the current year will come nearer by two and a half millions to paying the expenses than it has for a number of years past. This fact is explained by the cutting off of long and profitless routes through the rebel States.

An extraordinary passage of the screw steamer *Edinburgh* placed us in possession of European intelligence to November 14. It contains several points of interest. The text of the short speeches made by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Lord PALMERSTON, and the Lord Mayor of London, at the annual banquet of the latter, confirms the satisfactory impression conveyed by the telegraphic synopsis. The London Press comments favorably upon the friendly spirit and diplomatic caution of Mr. ADAMS'S remarks. It makes no allusion to the speech of Mr. YANCEY, which was a successful attempt to improve a fortuitous, and by no means appropriate occasion to the advantage of his thriftless cause. The English contingent of the Mexican expedition had sailed from Plymouth. It was supposed the French squadron had also put to sea. The ostensible purpose of the enterprise had been revealed to the Spanish Cortes in the opening address from the throne; but intimations are given in two or three quarters that the real form which the intervention is to assume has not been given to the public. The *Journal des Débats* refers to the expedition as reestablishing European authority on the Western Continent, and as extinguishing the Monroe doctrine. The London *Star*, organ of the Bright interest, is unsparing in its condemnation of the measure, so far as England is concerned, as not only impolitic but as unconstitutional. The only political news of importance is the return of M. ACHILLE FOULD to the French Cabinet, with the portfolio of finance. The Sardinian Government has received encouragement from some recent observations of NAPOLEON III.

According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Company A, of the First Delaware Regiment, had a skirmish with a large force of rebel cavalry, beyond Hampton Creek, on the 21st. Three companies of Col. MAX WEBER'S Regiment went to their assistance from Fortress Monroe, but, at last accounts, the result of the encounter had not been ascertained.

Mr. R. P. SWAYNE, of Western Virginia, for some years a clerk in the Auditor's Office at Richmond, has just arrived in Wheeling. He was dismissed from his clerkship because he was a native of the Western part of the State, and managed to make good his escape by proposing to head a guerilla band to operate in Pocohontas and Webster Counties. He says that communication is kept up between Richmond and all parts north through Lewis County.

Two hundred and fifty-six contrabands, who had taken refuge in Gen. LANE'S army, arrived at Fort Scott a few days ago. They came on horses, in wagons, and all other kinds of vehicles.

All the powder and lead owned by Louisville, consisting of seven hundred and fifty kegs of the former and eight tons of the latter, was transferred recently to the State of Indiana. It will be manufactured at the arsenal in Indianapolis into cartridges, and sent back to the Indiana troops in Kentucky.

GENERAL NEWS.

The prize brig *Delta*, of Liverpool, (formerly the *W. M. Rice*, of Boston,) in charge of Acting Master RODGERS, and Master's Mate SEWALL, from Galveston Bar, twenty-five days, arrived here yesterday. She was taken off Galveston by the United States frigate *Santee*. The crew were sent to this port on board the steamer *Rhode Island*. The captain reported the *Delta* as from Liverpool for Minititlan, with a cargo of salt, and was running into Matamoras when taken. The *Delta* has on board the crew and cargo of the schooner *Annie Taylor*, from the West Indies, taken by the steamer *South Carolina* off Galveston, and now used as a tender. She had 200 bags of coffee and 100,000 cigars on board.

The Spanish bark *Providencia*, [J. H. MERRILL, (Acting Master of United States Navy,) from Charleston Bar Nov. 5, and five days from Hampton Roads, also arrived yesterday. She was taken by the United States gunboat *Alabama*, off Charleston, in attempting to run the blockade, a prize crew put on board and ordered to Hampton Roads, and from thence to this port.

The Government, as we have before announced, is about to negotiate for a number of pilot boats. They are intended to do service along the Southern coast, in piloting vessels into harbors opened by the National forces. Trustworthy and experienced pilots will be employed to take command. The *George W. Blunt*, No. 11, is already in the service of the Government.

On Tuesday last the following military celebrities, with a host of Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c., were stopping at the principal hotels in St. Louis: Maj.-Gens. HALLECK and HUNTER; Acting Maj.-Gen. STURGIS; Brig.-Gens. CURTIS, WYMAN, PRENTISS, STANLEY, ADAMS, HAMILTON, and Acting Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN; Flag Officer of the Navy, FOOTE; Naval Captains PORTER and HENRICUS.

On Nov. 12, Capt. JOHN BROWN'S Company of Sharpshooters joined Col. JENNISON'S command at Kansas City. The Colonel made them a characteristic speech, declaring that "old JOHN BROWN was the only man in whom he ever took stock;" that the slaves of rebels who took refuge with him should be protected to the last man and the last bullet; that he meant to make contrabands useful, adding the significant hint that he did not know any better way of employing rebel guns than to put them in the hands of slaves.

It is stated upon good authority that JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, will insist upon taking his seat in the Senate at the ensuing session. His family have been living in Washington during all the recess.

The *Tahoma*, one of the new gunboats which was built at Wilmington, Del., has just made a highly successful trial trip.

A movement is on foot to raise a Scotch Brigade in Illinois, and to give the command to Sir WILLIAM HAVELOCK, who has offered his services to the National Government.

Adams' Express took from Boston about fifty tons of "Thanksgiving fixins," for the Massachusetts volunteers in the vicinity of Washington. The principal part of this large quantity of eatables was sent by the families of the soldiers.

Rev. CALVIN PEASE, D. D., since 1855 President of the University of Vermont, has resigned in order to accept a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Rochester.

Piermont was visited by a destructive fire on Wednesday last. Twelve stores and property valued at $30,000 were consumed.

A man giving his name as CHARLES BROWN, and claiming a permanent residence in this City, was arrested in Rochester, on Thursday, charged with circulating counterfeit notes. Those which he had managed to dispose of were $10 bills of the Waterbury Bank, Connecticut. On his person were found $400 in counterfeit issues, among them one of the $100 bills of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The German Central Republican Committee met, yesterday afternoon, at the Steuben House, and appointed Sub-Committees to coöperate with the Union League in the Opdyke mass meetings to be held in all the Wards on Tuesday next. A general mass meeting, in the support of the candidacy of Mr. OPDYKE, will be held by the German Republicans toward the close of the present week.

An interesting opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the Police case of Martin *vs.* The Commissioners, sending the case back to the Circuit for re-trial, will be found in the law column.

The Stock market opened on Saturday morning with signs of a further decline on the railways, but before the early Board adjourned, the turn of the demand was more favorable, and at the second Board and after, the reaction was quite marked. The National Stocks continue steady. Exchange firm. Money easy.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business. Flour was depressed, and exposed lots were cheaper. Wheat was freely purchased by shippers at buoyant prices. Corn was in active demand, partly on speculation, but the market was less firm. The inquiry for Cotton was moderate, at from 24¼c. @24¾c. for Middling—holders, toward the close, generally claiming 25c. ₱ lb. Provisions attracted more attention. Rio Coffee and Common Resin were in good request. Other commodities were rather lightly dealt in. The Freight engagements were moderate, and rates were, in some instances, lower.

The Medical Bureau of the Army.

We have taken occasion more than once to commend to public favor the objects for which the Sanitary Commission was organized, and the generous zeal with which they entered upon their discharge. Unless, however, we mistake indications in various quarters, the gentlemen who have the direction of its affairs, are in some danger of greatly impairing if not wrecking its usefulness by neglecting their proper sphere of duty and meddling mischievously with matters which are already in competent and experienced hands. We hear serious complaints that the Commission has become less attentive and efficient in what was, at the outset, regarded as its special field of effort,—attention to the sanitary condition of the soldiers in camp, and is bitten by the ambition of superseding, or at least remodeling, the established Medical Bureau of the regular army. We have hitherto suppressed the representations that have reached us on this subject, lest we might throw impediments in the way of their usefulness. But the appearance in some of the public journals of articles written in the interest of their ambition, rather than of their real utility, leads us to depart somewhat from the course we had hoped to be able to pursue.

The *World* of last week contained an article embracing many very just and timely suggestions concerning the necessity for taking good care of the health of our soldiers in camp, but closing with a malicious attack upon the Surgeon-General, and a demand, as peremptory as it was impertinent, upon the Secretary of War for his removal. He is accused of not appreciating volunteers—of not preventing incompetent men from stepping into the post of regimental surgeons—of not issuing addresses to the surgeons on their duties—of ignoring "science and experience" in the construction of hospitals, and of "hiring old hotels, seminaries and storehouses" to serve the purpose. As an impeachment of the fidelity, ability, and efficiency of the Surgeon-General, we have reason to believe these complaints to be utterly without foundation. That officer, in addition to a high professional standing, has had a degree of experience in the medical care of armies to which none of the gentlemen composing the Sanitary Commission can for a moment pretend; and in the organization of measures for the sudden emergency created by the war, he has shown a devotion to practical results, which that Commission would do well to emulate.

The article to which we refer speaks of "the loss of life in the general hospitals of our army due to neglect of sanitary precautions." We believe this to be true;—but who is guilty of this neglect? Where is it shown? Not in the hospitals,—for we venture to say that nowhere in the world do patients receive better care, or with better results, than in the general hospitals of our army. The neglect is *in the camps*. Men are suffered to sicken and lie in the camps, without any proper attention, until too far gone to allow any hope of recovery,—and then are conveyed to the hospitals only to die. The Sanitary Commission, which has assumed the special care of the camps, has it in its power to prevent a very large proportion of these deaths, by increasing its vigilance in urging sanitary precautions there, and especially by causing the removal of the sick to the general hospitals before all hope of their recovery has fled. This is the appropriate field of their duties,—and they should never have allowed themselves to desert it for the more ostentatious service of passing resolutions and attempting to supersede the regular medical authorities of the service.

Volunteer organizations of all kinds can make themselves very useful to the country by seconding and aiding the efforts of the Government. This was what the Sanitary Commission proposed to do at the outset of its career. It will make a fatal mistake if it aims to become the rival instead of the ally of the Medical Bureau. It would be just as sensible for a *coterie* of volunteer officers to denounce commanders of the army and demand their removal, as for this Sanitary Board of volunteers to claim supremacy over the Medical Department of the service. If they hope to retain any degree of their usefulness, they must not throw overboard all their modesty.

The Incendiary Press—Aid and Comfort to the Rebels.

An intelligent and public-spirited gentleman, who has just returned from England, states, as the result of his personal observation, that the New-York *Herald* is doing infinitely more to advance the rebel cause abroad than all the agents, official and unofficial, who have gone thither upon that service. For the last two months its columns have teemed with denunciations, threats and insults, to the English Government, which, coupled as they are with an ostentatiously fulsome support of the Administration, are universally regarded there as indicating a settled purpose on the part of our Government to provoke a war with England, at whatever hazard and by whatever means. The ingenuity with which the *Herald* has prosecuted this incendiary work is only rivaled by its pertinacity. It has seized upon every possible occasion,—and resorted to every conceivable device,—to sting the sensibilities, wound the pride, repel the sympathy and alarm the fears of the English people. It began by recommending, day after day, the instant march of an army into Canada, under the preposterous and shallow pretext that the South would instantly join us in such an enterprise, and that thus we should end the rebellion. It has announced repeatedly that England's opposition to Slavery justifies us in declaring war against her.—that we are *already* at war,—that we have now a military force on foot which it would be folly not to use to crush her rivalry,—that we shall certainly thus employ it, after our domestic rebellion is suppressed, if not before,—and that all the arguments we need offer her on any subject of difference are cannon-balls and men-of-war. And in all this the *Herald* pretends to speak the sentiments of the Government,—claiming that "Mr. SEWARD and the *Herald*" are acting in harmony on this subject, and demanding that all who oppose this policy or doubt its wisdom shall be sent to Fort Lafayette, as enemies of the Government and especially hostile to the Administration.

Is it at all surprising that language like this, habitually used, with every conceivable phrase and form of malignant exasperation, by a professed friend and organ of the Government, claiming moreover to have a hundred thousand subscribers, and to represent, with special fidelity, the sentiments of the great body of the American people, should arouse a bitter hostility against the cause of the Union among the people of England? These diatribes are copied far and wide into the columns of the hostile Press. They are rehearsed and quoted by every agent and ally of the rebel Government, as proof of the envenomed hostility toward England of the Government and people of the Northern States. They are contrasted with the dignified and decorous terms in which Southern journals speak on the same topic, and are used, with the skill of practiced diplomatists everywhere in Europe, to alienate those who should be our friends, and to blacken the cause which, for purposes of more effective mischief, the *Herald* pretends to serve.

The gentleman to whom we have referred declares that the Government of England is thoroughly and heartily desirous of preserving friendly relations with the United States;—but that, if these incessant and devilish provocations to the pride, the self-respect, the prejudices and the passions of the English people are to be continued, with the apparent acquiescence or the toleration of our Government, it will be impossible for the Ministry to stem the torrent of passionate wrath which will sweep against it. President LINCOLN, they allege, has shown that he does not lack the power or the courage to check and suppress such utterances, when they seem to him dangerous to the public welfare. He has exercised it boldly and fearlessly in many less flagrant cases;—and if he fails to do so now, it can only be because he is not without sympathy with the motive which underlies them. It is useless to disguise the fact—the Administration is to a very large degree held responsible abroad for the general spirit and temper of the *Herald* upon this subject; and so long as this continues to be the case, we must be prepared for any extremity to which the insulted pride and excited passions of the English people may drive the Government which holds its power only by the sufferance of their representatives.

If the Government will take care that its policy in dealing with England is not misrepresented or misunderstood by the English people, we have not the slightest fear of any disastrous consequences. That policy will be found to have been marked by the most friendly sentiments, coupled with a purpose to maintain our own independence, and to insist upon the due observance of justice and international law. While President LINCOLN has taken good care to have England understand that we cannot submit to wrong, he has been equally careful to show that we ask nothing but what is right. It is only a measure of common prudence that we should be prepared for any emergency,—and we shall, beyond all question, insist upon the exercise of every just and rightful precaution against the powerful domestic enemies with whom we have to deal. From all this we have not the slightest apprehension of evil. But if everything said or done by the Government is to be tortured by the *Herald* into a flagrant insult,—if our measures of precaution are to be represented day after day as measures of defiance,—if guarded and moderate phrases are to be interpreted, by this self-proclaimed organ of the Government, as actually menacing the most wanton and wholesale acts of aggression, we must cease to wonder at any echoes of hatred and defiance that may be returned to us from the other side. We pay no tribute to the influence of the *Herald* when we declare our belief that it has power, under the toleration and *quasi* countenance of the Government, to secure the recognition of the South, and to plunge us into war with England. It is an easy matter for any man with a torch to set a town on fire;—even so paltry and stinking an instrument as a Lucifer match may fire a magazine which shall blow an army to atoms. The devilish disposition is all that is needed,—and of this the incendiary course of the *Herald* for the last three months has shown that it has no lack.

As a measure of ordinary precaution, the Government owes it to itself and the country that these infamous and incendiary attempts to embroil us in war with England should cease. The Administration is suffering infinite embarrassment—and the country is incurring serious peril from this cause, every day. The febrile utterances of the *Daily News* and *Day Book*, inciting to rebellion at home, were not a hundredth part as mischievous as these incessant diatribes of the *Herald*. Nothing for which Mr. MCMASTERS was sent to Fort Lafayette did a tenth part as much damage to the country as the *Herald* inflicts every day it is issued. The Government should either insist on its changing its tone, or else apply the remedy which has proved so efficient in other cases.

Confederate Bickerings.

Does not "President" JEFFERSON DAVIS know that the feuds and factions of the Confederate chiefs are an unendurable scandal, and likely to work mischief among the devoted believers in the South, and contempt in the eyes of the world? Is he blind to the fact that a band of pure patriots, engaged, as he grandly says in his Message, in the sacred work of "winning liberty, through the unconquerable will to be free," look to the outside world no better than a gang of robbers, brawling and bickering over the division of the spoils? There's BEAUREGARD—the *beau sabreur et beau soldat*—publicly, and in official documents, censuring the Presidential policy, and determined either to Winter in Baltimore or go home! There is Brigadier-General W. H. T. WALKER, of Georgia, throwing up his commission, and declaring that he will "fight for the sacred cause in his native State, but will not condescend to submit any longer to the insults and indignities of the Executive." At this, Mr. BENJAMIN, the Secretary of War, rebukes him for his insolence, both to himself and to the President; whereupon the irate WALKER rejoins that the Secretary, "in trying to preserve his own self-respect, will lose the respect of the country!" Here is a pretty quarrel for you, and a scandal unworthy of any well-regulated family!

Besides, these discords are not merely personal, as between man and man, but State feuds ominously show themselves. A Virginia journal, the Richmond *Examiner*, bitterly complains that "a system of mean villification and misrepresentation of this State, created by some ill-begotten individuals, has become so common, and is producing so much irritation and pain, that it is quite impossible to bear it any longer." A South Carolina journal, the Charleston *Courier*, rejoins in this contemptuous strain:

"Southerners in Virginia cannot fail to be struck by the unceasing efforts of the Press of that State to mingle with the patriotic outpouring of men and means, which has been going on throughout the Commonwealth, the leaven of a jealousy unfounded as it is unnecessary. Against this pusillanimous and unpatriotic spirit—this desire to wear laurels before they are won—this popping up of State pride, every true man must protest as unworthy of the occasion or the hour. This is no time for carping criticism and contention, *even to the preliminaries of a duel*—as has once or twice been the case within our own observation—over a theme which can result in no possible benefit to either party."

These are the words of truth and soberness; but one anxiously asks, Will they be heeded? It is clear that "President" DAVIS will have to see to it. For with divided councils, factious Generals, and State feuds, the situation is a ticklish one. It is not merely the scandal that must come of blazoning forth their family bickerings—it is not wholly what Mrs. Grundy will say; these quarrels are dangerous in a political view, and destructive of their hopes of foreign recognition. Over and over again the Confederate agents have proclaimed to Europe that there is absolute unanimity at the South—that very "unanimity and consistency" which Earl RUSSELL has pronounced the indispensable condition of British recognition. Is it not disgusting, that just as this theory was on the fair way of meeting general European acceptation—just as the London *Times* has asserted it with strident emphasis—it should be blown to the winds by these unfortunate revelations of State secrets; and the strange spectacle presented of a unity, the cohesive force of which is the bitterest hatred, and a revolution, the leaders of which have more disputes as to its aim than they had differences as to its origin?

Register Your Votes!

It will be remembered that no one who did not vote *in November*, can vote for Mayor in December without swearing in his vote. It is not enough that his name was *registered* then. He must have voted also. The registry for the Mayoralty election is made out from the list of those who voted at the election *next preceding*.

We beg the friends of OPDYKE, and a good City Government, therefore, not to neglect this matter, but to see that their names are registered forthwith. To-morrow is the last day for attending to it. There are thousands in the City who did not vote at the late election, because they felt no special interest in the questions at issue. They can scarcely be so indifferent now. We have a chance to escape from the municipal rule of FERNANDO WOOD, and to elect a man of equal energy and executive vigor, whose personal and political character is above reproach. No man in this City enjoys or deserves the respect and confidence of the whole community to a higher degree than GEORGE OPDYKE. In all the public stations he has hitherto filled, he has evinced the most sterling integrity and the most marked independence. He is perfectly familiar with the wants and necessities of the City Government, and will bring to the discharge of his duties as Mayor every qualification which the place may need. Let no man who appreciates the urgent emergency of the case, neglect to register his name to-day.

Movements at Hand.

The wise policy of the Administration is beginning to tell upon the rebels. The steadiness with which it has *held still* on the Potomac, while its vigorous preparations have drawn the whole force and attention of the rebels to that quarter, has given tremendous force to the blows it is now striking at the very heart of the rebellion on its Southern Coasts. The various extracts we have given from rebel journals, show conclusively that these blows were unexpected,—that they have carried consternation into the rebel camp, and that they are certain to have a very marked effect upon the policy which the rebel leaders will pursue.

We have been quite too much in the habit of magnifying our own difficulties and dissensions—or rather, we have forgotten the fact that still greater differences prevail in the camp of the enemy. While a portion of our people have been eager for a more rapid and decisive military policy, as a general thing there has been a calm and confident reliance upon the wisdom and patriotism of the Administration. There has been no contest among our leaders, as to the policy to be pursued. Everything has been left in the hands of those to whom it belonged. The country has felt that, as they had the responsibility of carrying on the war, so it was only just and reasonable that they should, in full measure and without restraint, have the power. The consequence is that we are now pushing forward to execution a policy which has been carefully matured, for which ample preparations have been made, and in which all departments and all branches of the service are heartily agreed.

The rebels, on the contrary, have been distracted, ever since the battle of Bull Run, by hostile parties. Virginia is getting sick of a war of which she is the principal victim,—waged upon her soil, which devastates her fields, wastes her substance, and threatens to destroy utterly every element of her prosperity. She insists that it shall be pushed forward with vigor and energy,—that Washington shall be captured,—that Maryland shall be made to bear her share of the burden, and that troops from the Gulf States shall be something more than mere locusts to devour her substance. The dissensions have reached the leaders. It is clear from the letter of BEAUREGARD, which we published the other day, that he is suspected of political ambition,—that JEFF. DAVIS has become jealous of his military ascendency, and has hitherto kept him in check by insisting upon a policy mainly defensive in its character.

But it is evident now that the invasion of South Carolina, and the impending invasion of other Southern States, has changed the aspect of affairs, and compelled the military leaders to adopt a new policy. *They find it no longer easy to retain the Southern troops in Virginia.* They insist upon going home to defend their own States. We had it from good authority, a week ago, that as soon as the news of the seizure of Port Royal reached Richmond, three South Carolina regiments demanded leave to go home, and that the most stringent measures were found necessary to prevent their instant departure. But the report of fresh expeditions on their way increases the alarm, and compels the leaders to consent to *a policy of attack* as the only means of keeping the army together. Our Southern reports all agree that the defensive policy has been abandoned,—that BEAUREGARD has carried his point, and that we shall speedily have active operations on the Potomac.

The whole country will rejoice to hear it. It has been perfectly evident for a long time that every week's delay strengthened us, while it weakened them. They perceive this fact, at last, themselves; and, as they have failed to force or entice Gen. MCCLELLAN into a premature attack, they find themselves unable to hold out longer. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the next ten days will bring matters to an issue in front of Washington. Within that time there is every prospect of an engagement along the whole line. How it will begin it is not worth while to speculate. But it is not improbable that the rebels may attempt to cross the Potomac at or near Aquia Creek, where alone they have the means of making the effort with the slightest prospect of success. Any such movement will be the signal for such demonstrations on our part as will render it impossible for them to concentrate any considerable portion of their force there without the certainty of having their lines hopelessly broken elsewhere. Thanksgiving comes next Thursday. We may have reason for gratitude by that time not mentioned in any of the proclamations which have been issued hitherto.

THE ELECTION FOR MAYOR.—Everything indicates a very good chance of electing GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor. He has received the nominations of all the leading organizations of Unionists, and has a very strong support among the Germans. The impression of WOOD'S invincibility, moreover, is dying out. He lacks now many very important elements of strength which he has always had hitherto. Many very sagacious and judicious politicians believe his vote will be less than GUNTHER'S, and that the contest is really between the latter and OPDYKE. We have no doubt that the Tammany candidate will withdraw the Democratic vote from WOOD much more largely than has ever been done before.

The friends of OPDYKE have effected a very complete and thorough organization, and have entered upon the canvass with confidence and energy. They feel, as do the great body of our most respectable citizens, that WOOD was quite right when he said he "had been Mayor long enough,"—and that it is quite time we had a change. With proper efforts that result can be effected.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 24.

The sixth and seventh stories of JOHN MITCHELL'S chair factory was destroyed by fire last night, resulting in a loss of from $5,000 to $6,000, with a partial insurance thereon.

The Promotion.

Major W. W. LELAND, late Commissary of the Irish Brigade, and attached to the Staff of Acting Brig.-Gen. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, has been promoted to a position on the Staff of Major-Gen. HALLECK, of the regular army, and proceeded to St. Louis last evening.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Rumors of a "Movement"—The Late Capture of the Rebel Envoys—No Danger of a War with England—The Power of the United States—The Mexican Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

Ever since the grand review and for a day or two before, there have been whispers of an important "movement," until at length everybody has heard them, and there can be no reason for keeping silence on the subject. These whispers amount to no more than a surmise, probably originating in the review, and having no other certain foundation. Gen. MCCLELLAN is without doubt ready to make a movement if a favorable opportunity offers, but that one is certainly determined on is not known to the public, and should not be, of course. The very fact that everybody seems to know something of the plans of the Commander-in-Chief, is evidence that nobody knows anything. Gen. MCCLELLAN is too wise to intrust an important secret to the whole of his Staff, even much less to the whole of Washington. But the rumor creates a feverish expectation, and one hears of it at every turn.

It is much to be regretted that loyal and earnest friends of the Union should concede the possibility of this Government apologizing to that of Great Britain for the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL, and that they should even go so far as to admit the propriety of giving up those eminent rebels. No policy could be more derogatory to the honor and true interests of the country. It is alleged that we have always opposed the right of search, and that if England now insists upon the release of these men, on the ground that their seizure was an invasion of neutal rights, she would be conceding our former demands, and we should take her at her word. But the world would regard our surrender of the culprits in the light of a cowardly concession; and we might prate till doomsday about the naked principle we had secured, to no purpose. But the cases are not parallel. The stoppage of the British steamer was not the indiscriminate pouncing upon a neutral ship in search of deserters, or contraband goods. It was a regular pursuit and capture of a vessel known to have two distinguished rebels on board, who were going to Europe in the character of Ambassadors from a revolted portion of our country. The British Government has never abandoned the claim of right to search neutral vessels; but she might do so, and still keep in reserve this higher right of capturing the Ambassadors and dispatches of her enemies, and especially of her rebel subjects. Her courts have in terms, decided the point in our favor. We have never taken issue with her on this point. Our denial of the right of search never went to this extent, and to concede it now, in the face of British decisions, and of our own interests, would be a gratuitous act of self-abasement from which the honor and character of the country would not recover in half a century. It would be far better to take the consequences of an open rupture with that haughty Government, rather than meekly yield, what would never be yielded under other circumstances. He who now counsels a cowardly concession to England or France for the sake of peace, though he may not mean it, is doing us more harm than JEFFERSON DAVIS or BEAUREGARD. They would give us just such advice, but coming from that source it would not be heeded, and when coming from the kindred spirit of the *Herald* it will be as innoxious, from the well-known character of that journal. But when the humiliating suggestion is reechoed in journals of undoubted loyalty, from a nervous apprehension of the danger of war with England, there is danger that the poison will infuse itself into the public mind.

The masses of mankind have not been in the habit of studying international questions, and we should never impress them with the notion that in yielding up MASON and SLIDELL, we had been moved by a desire to secure a naked and portionless principle of exemption from the right of search. They would say "the United States are afraid of England, and after rejoicing over the capture of the rebel ambassadors, their Government has tamely surrendered them to avoid a possible war with that country." This would be the just verdict of mankind; and better, far better, have a war of ten years with that Power than submit to such dishonor.

When will intelligent Northern men learn that this country was never so powerful as at the present moment? If we had a NAPOLEON or a CROMWELL, instead of lowering our pretensions, he would this Winter send twenty-five thousand men to Mexico and annex it to the Union, thus cutting up the impudent pretensions of Spain, and forestalling France and England at one blow. The Liberal Party in Mexico would receive us with open arms, as friends; while England, France and Spain are regarded as enemies. We could assume the debts due those countries, and soon pay them, principal and interest, out of the custom revenues of Mexico. We would have done this two years ago rather than see Mexico fall into European hands, and we should do it now. It would only be an episode in the war, and would hasten it to a conclusion. England and France have a wholesome perception of our power on this continent, and they will not cease to respect it until we voluntarily abdicate from sheer cowardice.

Those who advise a timid and apologetic policy forget that it was during a period of civil war, in which parties were nearly equally balanced in numbers, that CROMWELL raised the English name to a higher pitch of glory than it had ever before attained. It was when he held the Royalists in subjection with one hand that he waged triumphant foreign war, first with the Dutch, and then with the Spaniards, and in the meantime compelled the King of France to drive the royal exiles from his territories. It was during the internal struggles of Republicans and Royalists that Admiral BLAKE broke the spirit of the Barbary Powers, and compelled them to atone for their outrages upon British commerce; while another force conquered Jamaica, and transferred it from the possession of Spain to that of England.

It is equally true, and the facts stand much nearer to us in order of time, that the great conquests under NAPOLEON sprung from an internal revolution, in which the elements of society were far more equally divided than they are in this country. What we need now is no element of military strength, but the consciousness of their prossession, with the firmness and courage to play the great part which "Providence has marked out for us."

OBSERVER.

Obituary.

By the *Etna's* mails, which arrived last night, we have news of the death of three distinguished men in Europe—a King, a General, and a Philosopher—the King of Portugal, General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, and ISIDORE GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, the French zoologist.

PEDRO V., KING OF PORTUGAL.

The young King of Portugal, whose decease by typhus fever is announced, was born in 1837, in Lisbon, the capital of the Kingdom. He succeeded to the throne of his mother, the queen DONA MARIA the Second, in 1853, when he was but 16 years of age. In the same year he travelled in England, and he also visited France at the time of the great Paris exhibition. He also traveled through Italy, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium—preparing himself by observation of other countries for the duties of his throne. During this time his father acted as regent of the Kingdom. In 1855 PEDRO V. assumed the royal reins, and in 1858 he married the princess STEPHANIE of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who died the year after her marriage. At the age of 24 the young Portuguese monarch himself now dies of a terrible disease, after a life chequered with troubles, while one of his just dead brothers still lies uncoffined, and a third of the brothers is prostrate with the same disease. His brief reign was undistinguished by any thing important, but he succeeded in maintaining the peace in a Kingdom which had been heretofore racked by fierce civil dissensions and factios urevolutions. Prince LOUIS PHILIPPE, Duke of Oporto, succeeds to the Portuguese throne.

GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE.

ISIDORE GEOFFROY SAINT HILAIRE was the son of the celebrated transcendental anatomist, ETIENNE GEOFFROY, the first who propounded the doctrine of the "unity of organic composition," from which has sprang such wonderful results in modern science. ISIDORE was born in Paris in 1805, and so remarkable were his attainments in natural philosophy, that when only 19 years old, became a teacher at the Museum. He rose rapidly from one honor to another at the Faculty of Sciences and in the University, lecturing and demonstrating with great success and fame. He has published several works on anatomy and physiology, which gave him a place in these departments second to no man living or dead—excepting only his own father. He has also paid much attention to domestication of foreign animals in France, and was the first to advocate the use of horseflesh as human food. He died in Paris on the 9th inst.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.

Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, who died on the 8th inst., was born in Hampshire (Eng.) in 1776, entered the British army at an early age, and served in Walcheren, and in the Spanish and Portuguese campaigns of 1808–12. In 1823 he was appointed Governor of the North American Province of New-Brunswick, which position he held for six years. He was Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1835 to 1840, and member of Parliament from Liverpool from 1842 to 1847. He was raised to the rank of General in 1851. Sir HOWARD is the author of several works on military science, which have achieved him a high reputation both at home and abroad. The most notable of these are his essay "On the Construction of Military Bridges," and "A Treatise on Naval Gunnery," (1819.) In the edition of the latter work, published in 1855, he reviewed very severely the militarp operations of the Allies in the Crimea. He was 85 years old at the date of his death.

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements for the week, if not altogether fresh, are, at least, varied. At the Winter Garden Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS revive the legendary drama of "All Hallow's Eve," playing, in addition thereto, a couple of their most popular pieces. At Mr. WALLACK'S Theater the new comedy called the "Magic Marriage" enters upon its second week. At LAURA KEENE'S the "Seven Sons" display their new coat of words, which fits about as awkwardly as the first one; and at BARNUM'S the "Angel of Midnight"—a remarkably powerful melodrama—is played afternoon and evening to the best houses of the city. This programme bids fair to remain unchanged for some time. There will be morning performances at most of the theaters on Thanksgiving, and also at HOOLEY'S Minstrels, (Stuyvesant Hall,) where an excellent minstrel company can be heard every evening. The panorama of a Whaling Voyage, at Hope Chapel, is attracting the attention it merits, and will speedily become one of the best-attended entertainments in the city. The Parisian Cabinet is also worthy of a visit.

The Alleghanians and Swiss Bell Ringers, who have given so many excellent entertainments lately at Hope Chapel, have removed to the sister City of Brooklyn, and every evening during the present week will give one of their pleasing and diversified concerts at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-street.

Mrs. MOZART'S third annual concert in aid of Christ's Church Industrial School takes place at Irving Hall on Wednesday next, the 27th inst. Mrs. MOZART will be assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. CARL WELLS, Mr. FRANK GUILDER, Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Master BERNARDO, and Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER.

Now that the portals of the Academy of Music have been opened by prestidigitation, and a pack of cards pronounced a fit companion to the tuneful lyre, it is nothing but proper that other miscellaneous entertainments should have their chance there. The times are hard, and the Directors are perhaps right in making what little they can out of the itinerants. For the moment there is no prospect of opera. Mr. MAX MARETZEK, on whom our hopes depend, is still in Mexico, and is said, indeed, to have lately fallen into the hands of brigands; two of his *prima donne* being detained, it is affirmed, as hostages. If this means that a certain sum is to be paid down for their release, we may reasobably expect some little delay in their arrival at this port. Perhaps our amiable *impresario* will wait for the allied fleets to settle up the account for him. At all events, the opera of Italy will be silent for many weeks, and as the prestidigitator is away, the Directors have leased the house to the HANLON Brothers, who have prepared a special entertainment in the neck-breaking way, and christened it with the appalling, and therefore appropriate, title of Zampillaerostation—a word which we are informed has a meaning, although no one would suspect it. The HANLONS are the most remarkable gymnasts we have ever had in this country, and their tricks on the *trapeze* have never been excelled in graceful daring. The lofty proscenium of the Academy of Music gives them ample scope for jumping, swinging, and turning summersaults through the air. It has also its advantages in the way of sudden death. We should prefer to see *Sappho* plunging from the Tarpeian rock, but as we have no GAZZANIGA now we must be content with what we can get. The HANLONS are excellent in ground and lofty tumbling—we mean Zampillaerostation—and will undoubtedly be successful. They commence on Monday, the 9th of December.

The second annual exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society is now open at the Gallery of the Studio Building, No. 15 Tenth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

The weather does not seem disposed to give up the contest with the Philharmonic Society. It rained in torrents on Saturday when the first public rehearsal of the second concert took place, and in consequence Irving Hall was but thinly attended. The Directors, who are so accustomed to this sort of thing that they could almost live under umbrellas, state that it has now rained for nine consecutive Saturdays, remaining fine on other days, and evidently making an invidious distinction to the prejudice of the Society. The rehearsal, notwithstanding, was a very good one, Mr. EISFELD—who conducted—being pitiless, like the weather, and turning back ruthlessly until the tough passages were conquered by the band. The instrumental pieces for the next concert are MOZART'S Fifth Symphony, LISZT'S Preludes, and MENDELSSOHN'S overture to "Fingal's Cave."

The subject of Mr. DE CORDOVA'S new humorous lecture (delivered before a crowded audience at Clinton Hall, on Tuesday last, and to be repeated at the same place to-morrow evening,) is one which must appeal to every denizen of the Metropolis. As the lecturer very correctly remarked, the omnibus is an institution of which all classes, rich and poor, are glad to avail themselves. Although one of the great conveniences of city life, it is not free from many petty annoyances and these M. DE CORDOVA in his "Ride up Broadway" dwells upon in the happiest vein. That notable grievance, summed up in the shibboleth "Pay on entering," is exposed in the most laughable manner, and the condition of the afflicted party who has to hand up all the sixpences, and perchance wait at the hole for change, whilst some new comer quietly takes possession of his seat, is described with a minuteness that is delightful, simply because every one has suffered in the same way. M. DE CORDOVA'S adventures in the stage are worthy of the dauntless Pickwick, and his remarks on the places passed are full of spice. The lecture indeed is one of the pleasantest of the season, and keeps the audience in a roar of laughter. We shall be surprised if it does not enjoy a very extended popularity. Humor is so scarce an article in the world of letters, that he who possesses it is pretty sure to meet with a speedy recognition. Mr. DE CORDOVA, we may add, has an excellent delivery.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH'S concert troupe, consisting of Miss Carlotta Patti, Mde. Strakosch, Signor Centemeri and Mr. H. Sanderson, (piano,) gave several successful concerts last week in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, and will start on a tour Eastward on Monday next, being announced at Hartford, Springfield, Bridgeport and Newark.

A prosaic version of LEGOUVE'S tragedy of "Medea" has been produced in London, and with the same lack of success that attended the work here. Miss AVONIA JONES was the heroine. Mr. BOOTH, at the Haymarket, has made a hit in "Richelieu;" and Mr. CONWAY, at Sadlers Wells, a miss in *Iago*. At the Adelphi Theatre, the "Octoroon" was to have been produced on Monday, the 11th.

At the Royal English Opera, London, Mr HOWARD GLOVER'S new opera of "Ruy Blas" continues to attract overflowing houses. It is played three times a week—MACFARREN'S opera of "Robin Hood" filling up the other evenings. Mr. BAFLE'S new opera, the "Puritan's Daughter," is completed, and rumor speaks highly of its merit. Mr. BENEDICT'S new opera, moreover, which is on the subject of "The Colleen Bawn," is in a state of forwardness; and a third new and original work, from the pen of Mr. MACFARREN, is likewise in progress. Adding all these novelties to the excellent pieces which form the existing repertory of the theatre, the managers will feel themselves free from the necessity of wearing out any one piece by over-frequency of repetition. Mme. GUERRABELLA, an American prima donna, sings in "Robin Hood," and is much praised by the critics.

Fine Arts.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS FUND SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening last, the second annual exhibition of that excellent institution, the Artists' Fund Society, was inaugurated by a private view of the works contributed, which are now on view for the public, at the Studio building in Tenth-street. The purpose of the Society is to accumulate a fund from which aid may be extended to members in sickness and distress, and to the widows and families of deceased members. Voluntary contributions, with this view, are tendered by the artists in general, and the works, after being placed on exhibition for about four weeks, are sold for the benefit of the fund.

There was a large assemblage of artists, literary men and connoisseurs at the studios, on the pleasant occasion referred to, auguring well for the present condition and future prospects of the Association. To do justice to the many excellent works of art with which the walls of the exhibition-rooms are adorned, would require more careful observation than we have been enabled to devote to them on the opening night, as well as more space than the crowded state of our columns can at present offer. A few of them occur to us, however, and of these we will just make mention, at the same time recommending all lovers of art to visit the exhibition and judge for themselves. Its merits alone ought to make it popular; its object thrown in, it *must* be popular.

There is a very imposing portrait of EDWIN BOOTH as *Iago*, painted by HICKS. The likeness is excellent, and the figure, as well as the face, full of character and truth. A "Landscape Composition," by A. B. DURAND, is handled with great feeling, although not free from a certain monotony of color peculiar to the artist. CHURCH appears in a new character—that of animal painter—and with success. His portrait of an Esquimaux dog, belonging, we believe, to the Arctic explorer, Dr. HAYES, is clever and vigorous. CASILEAR'S "Mountain Gorge" and "Glimpse of the Catskills," are of a kind to place American landscape painting high among the schools of art. LOOP has a charming reminiscence of European travel—"The Forest of Fontainebleau." Among the small pictures, we observed a portrait of Mr. W. C. BRYANT, painted, and very well painted, by GIFFORD, who is generally supposed to devote his talents altogether to landscape, of which he has some excellent specimens in this exhibition. "The Haunted House," by JERVIS MCENTEE, detracts nothing from the well-deserved reputation of this clever young artist. G. H. BOUGHTON sends two small pictures from Europe, both gems, and are marked by the peculiar feeling and manner of that favorite painter of life and landscape. KENSETT'S pictures, of which there are several, attract much attention. One is a beach scene, in which the roll in of the green waves is given with a true sentiment for a grand but difficult subject. SUYDAM is well represented by his "Twilight on Beverley Beach;" GIGNOUX by a glowing sunset, and some pictures of Canadian scenery. "Thoughts of the Future," by E. WHITE, is an excellent study of negro character, strong in outline, after the manner of CONTURE; and near it hangs a charming little picture by S. J. GUY, entitled "Field Daisies." EHNINGER contributes "The Zouave's Lesson," an idea drawn from the eventful days that have lately dawned upon us. This picture can hardly be looked upon as finished, but it possesses a good deal of character and quiet humor. We observed two of BEARD'S—clever little personifications from animal life, "Puss Hunting" and "Stratagem." A. H. RITCHIE paints well, considering that his time is chiefly devoted to the burin. His "Mercy Knocking at the Wicket-gate" is full of gentle feeling and pleasant color.

These are but a few of the works contributed for the worthy purpose above referred to. The number contributed this year is nearly double that of the last; and if the public will only give their aid to the objects aimed at, by visiting the exhibition, and bidding handsomely for the pictures when they come to be sold, the Society cannot fail of becoming a complete success, an honor to the Art fraternity, by which it has been instituted, and a blessing to those coming within the shelter of its beneficent purpose.

CITY POLITICS.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

A Grand Opdyke Mass Meeting to be Held.

The German Republican Central Committee met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Steuben House, Bowery. Mr. TSCHEIRNER, in the absence of the regular President, Mr. A. WILLMANN, in the Chair, and Messrs. C. F. STEINHEIMER and H. RICHARD, Secretaries. The meeting was large and animated, and the best feeling prevailed, all present agreeing that the chances in favor of Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, their candidate for the Mayoralty, were hourly increasing, and that only a determined and vigorous effort is now necessary to insure his election.

After much consultation *pro* and *con*, in which Messrs. NAUMANN, REMAK, RICHARD, SCHWAB, RODDIGER, ROBINSON, WILLMAN, Dr. BRUGMANN, and others took part, as speakers, it was decided to hold a Grand German Republican Mass Meeting in support of Mr. OPDYKE, on some evening during the coming week, Friday being the date in apparent favor. The selection of the evening was, however, left to the Committee of Organization for the meeting, to be hereafter named.

On motion of Mr. A. WILLMAN, it was resolved to select such a committee at once, and the following gentlemen were named to compose it: Messrs. Edmund Remak, Alfred Erbe, Henry Richard, G. F. Klotz, Wm. Schwab, F. Juker, Wm. W. Wermerskirch, S. E. Tzschirner and C. J. Steinheimer. Messrs. WILLMAN and NAUMANN also being *ex officio*, members.

On motion of Mr. RICHARD, the Committee was likewise empowered to confer with the Central Committee of Republicans at large.

At 5 P. M. the meeting adjourned, and the Committee on Organization immediately came together, Mr. A. WILLMANN presiding. Sub-Committees on Printing, Finance and Arrangements for a Mass Meeting were appointed, measures were adopted for the operations to be conducted in all the wards, on Tuesday next, and another meeting of the Committee fixed for 9 o'clock this evening, at Held's Hotel. At 6 o'clock the Committee adjourned.

WARD MASS MEETINGS.

GEORGE OPDYKE, the candidate of the German Union League and the German Republicans, has most zealous and active friends in both organizations. The League, cordially aided by the second body mentioned, has called German mass meetings, to be held at central places in each and every ward of the City on Tuesday night next. The printed advertisements are headed as the calls of the German Opdyke Clubs, which have already been formed in every ward, and are signed by several respectable and well-known German citizens in each. They fill some two columns in the German daily papers. Good speakers are announced for all.

The Central German Republican Committee announces Mr. OPDYKE as its candidate, in an address which, designating that gentleman as the nominee of the Republicans at large, of the Union party, of the tax and rent-payers, and of the German Union League, proceeds as follows:

"The German Republican Central Committee feel themselves the better authorized to call upon their German fellow-citizens of New-York to cast their votes for GEORGE OPDYKE, the candidate for Mayor, who has already been designated by the American Republican Convention, not only because the support of most of the American organizations, but because that of the Germans, also, without distinction of party, is secured to him. The nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE has been designated by the Union Convention and by the Taxpayers *unanimously*, as the one by which the City of New-York can be freed from the oppressive yoke of mismanagement and corruption. Too long, already, has the need of reform in the Municipal Government forced itself upon the mind of every citizen of New-York; too long, already, have the Germans of this City, particularly, been the playthings of an adroit manager and wire-puller, whose ambition has made him forgetful of the commonest obligations of honor. Therefore has that spirit of holy and becoming indignation which the truly free-souled German has ever opposed to usurpation and the enslavement of all by one, at length burst forth afresh among the Germans here who have hitherto, to some extent, been led blindfold by FERNANDO WOOD. The German Union League, of the City of New-York, chiefly composed of Democrats, have conceded to right and the public safety all, in *unanimousiy* declaring GEORGE OPDYKE to be the candidate who is capable of reëstablishing upon the ruins of the totally corrupt and decayed City Administration of this, the metropolis of the New World, in its inner organization with reference to the United States, one that will attract toward it respect and confidence. The German Republican Central Committee extends the right hand of fellowship to its friends of each and every party, all the more willingly, that the *unanimous nomination* of the Union League affords it a convincing proof that, in the nomination of its candidates, it holds fast by the principle of the immortal THOMAS JEFFERSON: "Is he honest? Is he capable?"

The above is signed by the officers of the Committee.

The German Union League.

A card published in the *Evening Express*, of Saturday, and signed by Dr. H. N. WILHELM, the President of the Union League, gives great umbrage to many of its members. The Secretary of the League has issued a certificate of the *unanimous* nomination of Mr. OPDYKE by that organization.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE—APPOINTMENTS.—John H. Hart, to the Second Precinct; Willett S. Hawkshurst, to the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn; Geo. Nicholson, to the Fifth, Brooklyn; Cornelius F. Vorrath, First, Brooklyn; Theron C. Leland, to the Central Office; Thomas F. Burnett, to the Seventh, New-York; James C. Stevenson and Geo. W. Brown, to the Fifth; Charles Clayton and John Kuntz, to the Fourteenth; John Herring and Ephriam Lownsbury, to the Tenth; David D. Fenton, to the Ninth; Michael Herity, to the Twenty-first; and John H. Rhodes and Michael Myers to the Eighteenth.

Resignations.—William Little, of the Eighteenth, and Thomas Green of the Twenty-ninth.

Dismissals.—Joseph A. Perkins, of the Second; JAMES G. FOLWELL, of the Third; and Otto C. Valer, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Promotion.—Josiah Casslear to be Sergeant of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Deceased.—Wm. C. Willis, doorman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and Horatio B. Park, Sergeant of the Seventh.

EVACUATION DAY.—This time-honored anniversary will be observed to-day after the usual custom, though with something less than the usual pomp in the military line. So many of our soldiers are now engaged in preserving the liberties achieved by our fathers, that we shall be obliged to forego, as we can easily afford to do, the large military parade with which we are wont to celebrate the departure from the City of our earlier enemies. Nevertheless, there will be a respectable martial display, and one of sufficient magnitude, to serve as a memento of the olden time, and as a reminder to our ancient enemy that we have men enough left to preserve our streets free from the hostile tread of British soldiers should they seek to renew their occupation of our City. The entire First Division has been ordered out by Gen. SANFORD, and the "Veterans of 1812" will join in the parade, and fight over again, in imagination, the battles they are supposed to have fought of yore.

FAIR FOR THE NEW-YORK MAGDALEN SOCIETY.—The Fair for the benefit of the New-York Magdalen Society will close this evening, with a concert of sacred and patriotic music, at Dodworth's Building, Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth-street. There will be vocal and instrumental, by distinguished performers, and lovers of good music will have an opportunity of gratifying their taste, and of expressing their sympathy with the managers in this truly benevolent enterprise.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—A young woman, named BARBARY WATERS, living at No. 126 Church-street, was very seriously burned, on Saturday evening, by the explosion of a fluid lamp. The burns were mostly about the face, head, and hands, and it is feared will prove fatal.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-NINTH.

This regiment finally embarked on Saturday evening in the steamer *Transport*, to proceed to the seat of war yesterday, *viâ* South Amboy. The following are the officers:

Colonel, WM. LINN TIDBALL; Lieutenant-Colonel, P. J. Joachimssen; Major, —— Northledge; Adjutant, N. L. Jeffries; Quartermaster, Nelson Platt; Surgeon, Joseph P. Colgan; Assistant Surgeon, S. P. Uhlerns.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant Major, —— Murphy; Commissary Sergeant, Horace E. Taylor; Quartermaster Sergeant, Howard V. Tompkins.

Line—Company A—Captain, Chas. K. Whitney; First Lieutenant, Sherman N. Aspinwall; Second Lieutenant, —— Landy. Company B—Captain, Philip W. Smith; First Lieutenant, Milo E. Gilford; Second Lieutenant, Alfred Myrick. Company C—Captain, Max A. Thoman; First Lieutenant, —— Brant; Second Lieutenant, —— Wolf. Company D—Captain, —— Simer; First Lieutenant, Edward Reynolds; Second Lieutenant, —— Unger. Company E—Captain, Jerome B. Taft; First Lieutenant, Horace Rugg; Second Lieutenant, —— Roosa. Company F—Captain, T. Mitchell Tyng; First Lieutenant, —— Purdy; Second Lieutenant, —— Heitman. Company G—Captain, Gould J. Jennings; First Lieutenant, Ben. W. Vanderpoel; Second Lieutenant, —— Seymour. Company H—Captain, Miller Moody; First Lieutenant, Wm. Lyne; Second Lieutenant, —— McFadden. Company I—Captain, James L. Paulding; First Lieutenant, —— Mattice; Second Lieutenant, James H. Birdsall. Company K—Captain, —— Florentine; First Lieutenant, Daniel Townsend; Second Lieutenant, —— Peacock. Company L has no commissioned officers, and is officered from other companies until an election can be held. The steamer was at anchor in the bay, and had not sailed at a late hour last night.

A NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

A regiment called the Jackson Light Artillery, with the motto, "The Union must and shall be preserved," has just been started, and already numbers four companies. Two Captains who served through the Mexican war, and are now in the field, have applied for permission to resign, in order to join this regiment, which offers great inducements to recruits, as they will be placed under command of competent officers. There will be a rocket battery attached to the corps. The headquarters are located at No. 236 Grand-street, corner of the Bowery.

A Bold Stroke.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-ST.—Importers' stock of Men's Furnishing Goods at retail, at prices unheard of in this line. Gents' elegant Silk Scarfs, 50 cents; Ties, 5 to 50 cents; very best 25-cent 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Immense lines of Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Everything marked in plain figures. Open evenings. Great chance for dealers. *The goods are to be sold, that's all.*

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Dépôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

$100,000 Topographical Map of Virginia FOR 25 CENTS.—LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP of VIRGINIA, four feet square; cost $100,000. Price only 25 cents; six copies for $1. No. 164 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SAUL—COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., JAMES W. SAUL to HARMPEY C., youngest daughter of the late Zechariah Cooper.

DIED.

MCCLUNE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 22, at midnight, after long suffering, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZABETH A., daughter of Robert McClune, aged 29 years, 5 months and 13 days.

She died in the full triumph of faith, and has at last found rest for her weary soul.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 8th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BANER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, MARIANNA C., eldest daughter of Martha F. and William J. Baner, M. D., aged 12 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 West 24th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GORHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 23, SHUBAEL C. GORHAM, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his mother, No. 39 Dominick-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 22, suddenly, of apoplexy, ASA GARDNER, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 97 East 36th-st., on Monday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

ALTHAUSE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 22, HELEN W., wife of S. B. ALTHAUSE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock M.

HOWE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 24, SARAH DALTON, daughter of the late David Howe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 1½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 6 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Haverhill, Mass., for interment.

SHAND.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, at No. 78 Pierrepont-st., after a lingering illness of three months, CAROLINE PENELOPE SHAND, aged 19 years, 3 months and 6 days.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

"I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me."

RHODABACK.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday morning, Nov. 23, SARAH, wife of Jacob Rhodaback, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 252 1st-st., between North 1st and North 2d sts., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BRONSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 24, at No. 107 Amity-st., after a brief illness, Mrs. AUGUSTA E., wife of George Bronson, aged 28 years.

☞ Berkshire, Mass., papers please copy.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 22, Dr. GEORGE C. BALL.

WILLETS.—In Roslyn, L. I., on Monday, Nov. 18, MARY E., wife of George Willetts, and second daughter of the late William Wilson, aged 23 years and 7 months.

GAHAGAN.—In Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 22, at the residence of Mr. Charles Turner, THOMAS M. GAHAGAN, in the 76th year of his age.

MULFORD.—In Hudson, Columbia County, on Sunday, Nov. 24, JAMES MULFORD, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Henry A. Dubois, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 609.—NOV. 23, 1861.
34, 51, 45, 30, 73, 58, 47, 15, 22, 60, 46, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 610.—NOV. 23, 1861.
33, 7, 31, 41, 27, 59, 16, 62, 56, 75, 23, 2.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

NEW AND ONLY COMPLETE EDITION.
ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING'S POEMS.
3 volumes, blue and gold, $2 25.
This new edition contains all of the lamented author's late Poems, making nearly one hundred pages more than the old, and offered at the same price.
"Mrs. Browning is, in our judgment, the first poet of her sex—the Milton among women."—*C. Inquirer.*
Sent by mail on receipt of the price.
Just published, by JAMES MILLER, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., No. 522 Broadway, and for sale by all booksellers.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c., &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 852, 1393, 1437, 1467, 1479, 1483, 876, 1465, 1491, 773, 1341, 597, 1491, 1493, 1505, 1507, 1517, 1521, 1537, 8, 1029, 1263, 1291, 1145, 1182, 1453, 1154, 1199.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated causes.—Nos. 1535, 160, 178, 181, 92, 196, 200, 201, 207, 213, 220, 255, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 214. Enumerated causes.—Nos. 362, 393, 398, 399, 400, 409, 410, 412, 417, 418, 423, 425, 427, 429, 430, 431, 205.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2539, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2503, 711, 1747, 1283, 1653, 1927, 1909, 2406, 1177, 1513⅝, 7, 2567, 1093, 2425. *Part II.*—Nos. 1584, 2500, 2590, 2624, 2712, 1786, 2522, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 121, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183. *Part II.*—Nos. 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 168, 164.

The Slave Trade—Westervelt Admitted to Bail.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The United States vs. *Minthorn Westervelt*—The defendant was tried for being engaged in the slave-trade, as third mate, on board the ship *Nightingale*, and the jury disagreed. A motion was made by Mr. McKeon, his counsel, to admit him to bail. This morning Judge NELSON rendered an oral opinion, granting the motion. The Judge remarked as follows:

The fact that the defendant had a fair trial in this case, and the jury upon full consideration have differed in opinion and disagreed, and therefore could not render a verdict, is a foundation, according to the practice of the Court, for granting bail, even in capital cases. Still the question is one that rests in the sound discretion of the Court to bail or refuse bail. The bailing of the prisoner does not necessarily interfere with a second trial, if the Government deem proper that a second trial should take place. The prisoner is a young man—I think a little over twenty at the time he was charged with this offence—and it was proven on the trial that down to the commission of it he had borne a respectable and unblemished character, that his antecedents in that respect had stood unimpeached. He is now in Eldridge-street Jail, among felons and criminals, and undoubtedly among associations that are unfriendly to good principles and character—tending rather to corrupt and deprave a young mind. Under all the circumstances we are inclined to allow him to give bail; such bail as may be satisfactory to the Court, which can be furnished any time next week.

Mr. McKeon—Will the Court fix the amount of bail? I have observed that in the case of Baker, who was tried for a capital offence, the State Court fixed the amount of bail at ten thousand dollars, and that was before trial.

Judge Nelson—Half that amount will be sufficient. The only hesitation we have had in the case, on the application to bail, is from the fact that the crime charged is a heinous one—one that is difficult for the Government to detect, and when it is detected and exposed the administration of justice should be firm, steady and effective; but in consideration of the youth of the prisoner and his confinement among felons and criminals, and in order to give him an opportunity to escape from these associations, we are inclined to admit him to bail in the sum of $5,000, with two sureties, each to justify in that amount.

The Claims of the Old Police—Antagonism and Forfeiture of Offices.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

The People ex rel. James Martin vs. *The Police Commissioners.*—In this case the relator was nonsuited at the Circuit, on the ground that his acceptance of an appointment of Inspector in the Custom-house, and taking the oath of office, was a resignation, by implication, of the office of policeman.

Appeal was taken from the judgment of nonsuit to this Court, and resulted as follows:

MULLEN, J.—I am somewhat at a loss to know what effect to give to the nonsuit ordered against the relator; whether to treat it as a determination of all the issues against him, on the ground specified, or as a distinct finding that he was not entitled to the office, because he had accepted of another and incompatible office, and taken the oath of office as such officer; or that he had resigned the office of policeman, and was not, for that reason, entitled to a *mandamus* to restore him to it.

The ground on which the nonsuit is placed would seem to preclude the idea that any of the issues, except that upon the eleventh specification in the return, had been passed upon. That specification presents, as a ground of defence, the same facts which the learned Justice holding the Circuit nonsuited the relator upon.

To make the acceptance of a second office operate as a determination of the first, it must be incompatible. That the two offices are either incompatible or inconsistent, is not alleged by the learned Justice, nor found by the jury.

A resignation by the relator is not alleged in the return, nor found as fact; nor was issue taken on any such proposition. Indeed, the Court held the resignation to be the legal inference from the appointment to, and acceptance of, the office of Custom-House Inspector.

My impression is, that it was a mis-trial to nonsuit the relator, and that we cannot, on the papers, grant any relief.

But, as it may be the wish of the parties to have the case disposed of now, rather than incur the expense of a re-trial, I will give, very briefly, my views of the case:

In examining the case, I shall treat the nonsuit as equivalent to a finding by the jury that the relator, while he was a member of the new force, was appointed to, and accepted of, the office of Inspector of Customs, the duties of which were inconsistent with the performance of the duties of the office of policeman.

It seems to be well settled that the appointment of the incumbent of an office to one that it is incompatible, does not, *ipso facto*, determine the first. On the contrary, the new appointment is valid, and the party has the right of election between the two. (The People *vs.* Carrique, 2 Hill, 93.) But it is further held in that case, that if the appointee take the oath and enter on the duties of the second office, the first is absolutely determined. In note to page 255, 1st ed. of Angel and Ames on Corporations, it is said: "This (the acceptance of an inconsistent office) is an absolute determination of the original office, and leaves no shadow of title to the possession, so that neither *quo warranto* nor a motion is necessary before any other may be elected.

In the King vs. Patterson, (24 E. C. L., 15,) the King's Bench held that the acceptance, by a person holding a corporate office, of another incompatible office, not corporate, did not operate as an absolute avoidance of the corporate office, although it might be ground of a motion, and that the acceptance of an incompatible office does not operate as absolute avoidance of a former office, in any case, when the party could not divest himself of that office by his own act, and without the concurrence of another authority to his resignation or amotion, unless such authority be privy and assenting to the second appointment.

The office of Inspector of Customs was not a corporate office, and within the first clause of the foregoing ruling its acceptance did not operate as an absolute avoidance. In the case of Carrique, the second office was a corporate office, and hence the two cases are not, on this proposition, inconsistent. The case of King *vs.* Pattison would seem, therefore, to be conclusive on this question.

And we must hold that the acceptance of the second office, even if incompatible with the former, does not, of itself, work a forfeiture of the first.

The acceptance of such second office is evidence, however, of a resignation or abandonment of the first office; and if it appears that the two offices are incompatible, and there is no conflict of evidence on the question, it would be the duty of the Court to hold that there was a resignation.

But, unfortunately, the facts are not here which are necessary to enable us to dispose of this question; and I am of the opinion, therefore, that the case should be sent back to the Circuit, in order to try the issues raised by the pleadings.

Justice LEONARD delivered the following opinion, concurring:

LEONARD, J.—In this case issues have been joined, and the Court at the trial nonsuited the relator, who took an exception to the decision.

There is no evidence before the Court, and no fact found, upon which it can be ascertained whether the Judge who made the decision was right or wrong:

There is a memorandum in the case that the Court nonsuited the relator on the ground that his acceptance of an appointment of Inspector in the Custom-house, and taking the oath of office, was a resignation by implication of the office of policeman.

The issues were brought before the Circuit for the purpose of finding what the facts were, but the duty has been wholly omitted.

In my opinion the case must be sent back to the Circuit for trial.

If it be true that the relator accepted another office, and entered on the performance of new duties under the General Government which would prevent him from performing his duties as a policeman, and that he did so before the Board of Police refused to permit him to exercise the powers and duties of a policeman under their authority, then, in my opinion, his application will be denied whenever such facts are proved.

He was not bound to refuse other employment, and remain idle, in case the Board of Police unlawfully refused to permit him to perform his duties as a policeman under them. If he is otherwise entitled to be restored to office, he may still, when the impediment is removed, resign his office under the General Government, and resume his duties as a member of the new Police.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Morris vs. *Dempster et al.*—Judgment granted.

Overocker vs. *Overocker.—Goldsmith* vs. *Goldsmith.—Koraco* vs. *Koraco.*—Divorces granted. *Wyman* vs. *Wyman.*—Marriage declared void.

Matter of Island City Bank.—Motion granted.

Petition of Feitner.—Referred to C. A. Peabody.

Clement vs. *Clement.*—Referred to R. C. Brownish, to appoint receiver and take security.

Will and Testament of Patrick Brady.—Referred to M. Ullshoefer.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People &c., and Bronson et al. vs. *The Marine Court, and same* vs. *Slocum.*—Motion for absolute writ of prohibition denied, without costs.

Before Justice Allen.

Burnett vs. *Lichtenstein.*—Complaint dismissed. Judgment for defendant for costs.

Lambert vs. *Bishop et al.*—Motion denied for several reasons.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Purchase vs. *Bellows.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Martin vs. *Roberts.*—Motion denied; $7 costs, to abide event.

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861—6 P.M.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $5 50 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning 487 bbls., including 338 bbls. Pots and 149 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—The market has been rather quiet to-day; prices, however, have been very firm. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	20½	20½	20⅝	20¾
Middling, ℔ lb	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅞
Good Middling, ℔ lb	24¾	25	25¼	25⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day, owing chiefly to the rain-storm, and exposed lots have been quoted a shade cheaper. The reported sales, since our last, have been 14,560 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 90, mainly at $5 60@$5 70 rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 50; Superfine Western, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$6, chiefly at $5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 60@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is more active, but is cheaper; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 70@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is less sought after, including superfine, at $5 45@$5 50; extra at $5 65@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, mainly for export, at uniform rates. Sales, since our last, 218,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 28; White Western at $1 38@$1 55; the latter an extreme rate for small lots of very handsome Michigan in barrels; Amber do., good to choice at $1 38@$1 40; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 36, chiefly at $1 35@$1 37; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 29@$1 31, the latter an extreme price for very handsome Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 29½; Racine Spring, at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 22@$1 26; Red State, at $1 21@$1 24 for Spring, and $1 33@$1 36 for Winter; White Kentucky, $1 50, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, but at easier prices. Sales 186,000 bush., part in store and to arrive, at 56c.@60c. for damaged, 63c.@65c. for poor to strictly prime mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64½c. for sound; 66c.@66½c. for do., in store; 66c.@67c.@68c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canadian, at 47c.@48c.; Western at 48c.@49c., and State at 48½c.@49½c., ℔ bush. Rye rules quiet at 87c.@88c. ℔ bushel; sales 7,100 bush. Barley is in demand; sales 13,000 bush., including Canada, at 75c.; State at 70c.@75c., and California at 75c. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, at $12 50@$13 for Mess; and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 1,150 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet: 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in good demand at buoyant rates. Sales 610 boxes, at 6¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. Sales 2,000 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, for immediate and future delivery, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request. Sales, since our last, 475 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18 50; India Mess, $21. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers, at 5¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been sparingly sought after at $6 75@$7 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in good demand and is firm; sales of 363 hhds. at 10½c.@13½c., and 76 cases seed-leaf at 7½c.@9c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at 20½c. ℔ gallon.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday at 6½ o'clock P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A New Novel, of Great Interest and Power.
NOW READY,
FOR BETTER FOR WORSE.
A Story from "Temple Bar" and "Tales of the Day."
8vo., Paper ..... Price, 50 cents.
Reduced to 37½ cents, to compete with a cheaper edition.
For sale by all booksellers.

T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, Publisher,
No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Annual Address and Poem before the Association will be delivered at the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society (2d-av. corner of 11th-st.) on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th of November, at 8 o'clock. Oration—WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, A. M., Class of 1832. Poet—GEORGE L. FREEMAN, M. D., Class of 1849. All persons interested in the College are invited to attend. The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society at 7 o'clock, the same evening.
JAMES W. FOWLER,
WILLIAM L. BOYD,
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, } Committee of Arrangements.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 127 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order as required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet.
KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use.
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO THE PUBLIC.

OPENING DAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

MAGASIN
A LA VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 629 Broadway, (near Bleecker-st.)
FRENCH IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.
ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS, AT RETAIL,
OF
PARISIAN CLOCKS, BRONZES,
STATUARY, VASES AND ORNAMENTS.
ALSO,
GOLD, STEEL AND REAL JET JEWELRY.
All of which will be offered
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AS THE SAME MUST BE SOLD.
An examination solicited.
No. 629 BROADWAY, (near Bleecker-st.)

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS,
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
With real Guipure Lace Capes,
LIONSKIN CLOAKS,
At retail, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE, No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st. ladies can find a full line BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Also, Linen Napkins and Towels, $1, job lot.
Very best Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.
First-rate Corsets, $1 a pair.

Very best Hoop Skirts, 3s. to 6s.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Paper Cambrics, 8c. a yard.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Drillings, 8c. a yard.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Bleached Muslins 8c. and 9c. a yard.

At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Flannels very cheap.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Table Cloths under price.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Book and Swiss Muslins.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Plaid Cambrics and Brilliants.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Cambric Collars, 2s. to 4s.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, fine Cambric Bands, 4s.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, fine Lace Veils, 20c. to $1.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, fine Cambric Edgings, 16c.

At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Ladies' Hose, 8c., 10c., 12c.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Gents' Socks, 10c., 12c., 18c.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, cheap.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Rubber Round Combs, 4c. Rubber Dressing Combs, 4c., 5c., 6c., and 8c.—under price.
Pins and Needles (the very best) 3c. a paper.
Tooth Brushes, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c.—all under prices.
Boys' Leather Belts, 6c.; Velvet Buttons, 6c. to 10c.
All our Yankee Notions under prices.

RIBBONS—Full line black Ribbons, cheap.
White Ribbons, every quality, cheap.
RIBBONS in plain colors, all widths, cheap.
Rich fancy Ribbons, from auction.
RIBBONS—All our fancy Ribbons are selling under price.
Flowers in very fine styles.
Ruches 12c., 15c., 18c. and 21c.—cheap lot,
New Store, 463 No. 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
PARIS & NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS,
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
WATER-PROOF TRAVELING CLOAKS,
LION-SKIN CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

200 PIECES PLAIN
ALL-WOOL EPINGLINES,
At 75 cents per yard,
Formerly $1 25.
150 pieces Broché Epinglines
New and handsome designs,
At 75 cents per yard.
500 pieces All-Wool
Paris-Printed Delaines,
Choice styles, at 37½ cents per yard,
Value, 62½ cents.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARMY GOODS,
ARMY BLANKETS, ALL PURE WOOL, and TEN POUNDS PER PAIR.
WOOLEN SOCKS, GLOVES, MITS, FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS, WOOLEN DO., CARDIGAN JACKETS, and CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS,
(Warranted Regulation Army Standard,) and at POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
$100,000 WORTH
OF
RICH LACES
AND
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
to be cleared off immediately,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
100 pieces BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
A very handsome quality at 4s. per yard.
A splendid quality at 5s. per yard.
A superb quality at 6s. per yard.
A superfine quality at 8s. per yard.
Ladies, call early. These goods are offered at prices which must insure a quick sale.
N. B.—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI. No. 53 Broadway.

EXTRA BARGAINS
IN BLACK SILKS,
BELLON, BONNET, AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
BLACK TAFFETAS,
ALL WIDTHS,
Just received, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
English Crapes and Veils;
Also, a full line of Dress Goods,
Just received by steamer *Saxonia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS, stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
Are now offering to
Wholesale and Retail Buyers,
A large and elegant stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
All of which are worked upon the
Best English Netting,
And varying in prices from
$2 50 to $50 per pair.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLINS
AND
VESTIBULE LACES,
In new and choice designs.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK
OF
CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, at moderate prices, to which they invite special attention
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.,

EVENING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail a large lot of
FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
At the following low prices, viz.:
300 Shawls at $15; worth $20.
200 Shawls at $18; worth $27.
100 Shawls at $20; worth $30.
ALSO,
300 Wool Shawls at $6; worth $10.
300 Wool Shawls at $7; worth $11.
200 Wool Shawls at $8; worth $12.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

MERINOS.
A large lot at 65 cents, 75 cents and $1, will be opened MONDAY, Nov. 25.
These goods are much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway,
STILL CONTINUES.
FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.
SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

SILK CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
AN IMMENSE AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT,
RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERIES.
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
and fashionable Embroideries, in great variety, retailed
AT HALF THEIR VALUE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

TARLETANS FOR EVENING DRESSES.
1,000 PIECES, NEAT AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
with Trimmings to match,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Will open at retail, on Monday, Nov. 25, the above desirable goods, at 50 per cent.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT HALF THEIR VALUE!
PURCHASED OF A FIRM RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS.
A choice lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,
Consisting of
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Tucked,
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Embroidered.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Plain and Emb'd.
Girls' Muslin Chemises and Night-gowns.
Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Caps, &c.
The above will be specially exhibited in our Ladies and Children's Furnishing Department, on MONDAY, Nov. 25th,
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART.
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening from Cash Auctions, a Full Assortmen of Hat Ribbons at very Low Prices.
Also, Bonnet Velvets, all shades; Bonnet Silks, Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, &c.,
FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS,
From Cash Auctions, Closing Very Low.
Also,
Needlework Trimmings, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waists and Dresses, Embroidered Chemises, Night Dresses, Corsets, &c.
LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS
From Cash Auctions.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLINS, CURTAIN LACES,
And a complete assortment of White Goods.
LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTH GLOVES AND MERINO HOSIERY,
From Cash Auctions, closing Very Low.
Also, a full assortment of Fleece-Lined Gloves and Hosiery Merino Under Wear, &c.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
Full stock Head Dresses, Ruches, Children's Hats, &c., closing very low to make room for stock for the Holidays.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., second door below 14th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.,
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Continue to offer great inducements in
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
By the yard,
And in Cloths, Napkins, Domestic Brown and Bleached Cottons, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c.

THE WHOLESALE
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STOCKS
Have been largely replenished
WITH POPULAR and ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
Suitable for present wants, just received per recent steamers, and by large purchases in this market.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS FROM $2 50 and upwards.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces.
Point Valenciennes and Thread Laces, all widths.
Coiffeurs, Barbes, Capes and Handkerchiefs.
All entirely new, and at reduced prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway.

AT EMERSON'S, CORNER OF 22D-ST. and 6th-av., from auction, French Needlework Bands and Sets for less than half it cost to import them. Also, Linen Collars and Cuffs for 10 cents a set, and all kinds of Lace Goods and Embroideries. Clearing out. Kid Gloves, with stitched backs, for 50 cents. Very fine Cloth Gloves, kid made, 50 cents; worth 75 cents. Sontags for 50 cents, worth $1.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CORSETS AND SILKS.—Elegant and select styles dresses made up in the latest Paris styles; a perfect fit guaranteed. Mme. ROULLIER ANGIER, No. 324 4th-st., near Broadway.

A PORTRAIT OF CAPT. EDWARD VINCENT.—The relatives of Capt. Edward Vincent, Captain of the Light Guard, lately deceased, are very anxious to obtain the loan of his portrait, now in the possession of parties not known to them. If the owner of such portrait, or any person knowing where it is, will address a communication on the subject to ALEX. H. HAMILTON, No. 83 Exchange-place, he will confer a particular favor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation, as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and she is a good baker of bread; and also understands game, soups, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address, No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT person, who has had much experience, wishes a situation as cook, in a private family. She thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3rd-av

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—Morris K. Jesup, John Kennedy and Gilead A. Smith *against* Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor. Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the Nineteenth day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, NEW-YORK, November 19, 1861.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR., Referee.

FOSTER & TRACEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock by the Secretary, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. PROTH, *Secretary pro tem.*

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet exchanged for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

$15,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of about $5,000. Being a non-resident's property, it will only be lent on first-class improved property in the City of New-York worth double the amount lent. No brokerage asked, and no broker need apply. Apply to E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, No. 20 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage, on good real estate in New-York or Brooklyn, or would purchase a good first mortgage. Address S. E., Box No. 109 *Times* Office. Principals only need apply.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT ADJUSTED, collected and negotiated.
ROBERT SEWELL, Attorney, &c., No. 72 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway.
Stock Capital, (all paid in and securely invested,) $500,000
Assets, July 1, 1861..... 1,091,136
Liabilities..... 16,148
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.
1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d Dividend to customers, July 8, 1858, 50 per cent.
3d Dividend to customers, July 14, 1859, 50 per cent.
4th Dividend to customers, July 12, 1860, 45 per cent.
5th Dividend to customers, July 5, 1861, 35 per cent.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary,
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

DELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN Apples, packed expressly for the European market, for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, or to M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF LADIES MAGNIFICENT FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, a very large assortment of the very richest Furs, manufactured the present season of the finest skins by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE.
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
All adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS.
Also an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
Among which may be found rich and well trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes set in with Black Bear,
Beautiful French Genet and Coop Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public I would state that every article sold will be warranted by me to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And I further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

The goods will be on exhibition Monday morning, and the public are particularly requested to examine them.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
WINES, CIGARS, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., special and peremptory sale of first-class wines, brandies, ales, porter, sardines, cigars, &c., all of which are guaranteed genuine according to sample and description, being the balance of importations and selections of an old jobbing and importing house in the Southern trade. None of this stock has been offered by us at any sale since Oct. 3. It includes (pale and dark brandies) port, sherries, Madeira, rum, gin, &c., in casks, casks and demijohns; also, champagne, leading brands, do. dry, very fine; clarets, hocks, &c.; Scotch ale, London porter, sardines, &c. Also, the balance of a select invoice of the best Cabanas Brevas, 45,000 Flor del Dolce far niente Concha, 35,500 El Monumento do., 43,200 Figaro Londres, 46,700 El Joi Concha, two cases El Dunigno Medio Regalia, one do. Victoria do., and one village do. Cotton Plant Varynelas. A very fine lot (21,300) Cuba cigars in fifth bundles; in paper, 4,700 fine Londres, full size, in 100 bundles without box, and over twenty other fine brands. Also, a lot of cigarette paper, Spanish ribbon, &c.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS, FURS, FURS.
JOHN LLOYD will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, at No. 194 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale furrier, consisting of real sable, mink, chinchella, mountain marten, river mink, fitch, kolinsky, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of sleigh robes. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY
at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The valuable lot with brick houses on front and rear, No. 435 Washington-st., east side, between Vestrey and Desbrosses sts. Lot 24.10x80. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Map, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock at the store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, library, dining room and chamber suites, in rosewood and satinwood, black walnut, oak and mahogany of various and elegant patterns. Parlor secretaries, stagores, canterburies, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, elegant rosewood wardrobes, dressing-tables, amoir-à glace, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, buffets, extension dining tables, hall stands, hall tables, and chairs; lounges, Turkish and other easy chairs. Vases, tea and toilet sets, carpets, &c.; making a very large and well-assorted stock of first-class goods, to which the attention of buyers is requested. Catalogues at sale and sale positive.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN & CO. Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—On THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence of Dr. Philip Ransom, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sale commencing at 11 o'clock, consisting of 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, drawing-room suites, paintings, statuary, carpets, elegant curtains, chandeliers, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

ALBERT B. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City insurance and bank stocks, bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Wednesday, Nov. 27.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. J. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of men's, boys', and youths' thick and grain leather boots, to which we would invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer.
TEN ONE-EIGHTH CASKS BRANDY.—BY Edward Schenck, THIS DAY, 26th inst. at two o'clock, at his salesrooms No 155 and 157 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Powell & Co., Ten one-eighth casks of brandy to be peremptorily sold.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, and the individual creditors of DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., and ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, are notified and required to present their claims, on or before the 16th of December next, to HENRY E. PHILD, at Henry K. Cowles' store, No. 55 Dey-st., New-York, and to establish them, if required; notes, drafts, &c., must be produced. Dated Nov. 11, 1861.

JAMES H. GRAHAM, Assignee.
VAN VLECK & MORE, Att'ys, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of the late firm of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS & CO., that they are requested to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his office, No. 28 Ferry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1862, with a view to a dividend. HENRY G. LAFFAM,
n18-law6wM* Assignee of James Brooks & Co.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ELLES, STARR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ABBY C. ELLES,
Per J. B. Bullock, Attorney.
DANIEL L. STARR,
WILLIAM WATERS.
Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1861.

THE FIRM OF E. BREDT & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. ERNST BREDT will continue the importing and commission business of the old firm, under the name of ERNST BREDT, at No. 54 Barclay-st. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by Mr. ERNST BREDT.
ERNST BREDT,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1861. FREDERICK BREDT.

Mr. FREDERICK BREDT has this day commenced business as importer and commission merchant, under the name of FREDERICK BREDT, at No. 12 Vesey-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1861. FREDERICK BREDT.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WILL take for the Winter a gentle and good horse for his use, for light driving in the country. Satisfactory references will be given as regards use, care, &c. Address M. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF MORGAN MARES, 15 hands high, gentle in single or double harness; can trot in 3:30 to pole, and very stylish under the saddle. Can be seen at No. 258 Cherry-st., corner Rutgers-slip. Sold to close an estate.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, 13th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 783 Broadway.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY, A YOUNG widow, accustomed to good society, desires to obtain an engagement in a small family, living in the country, to instruct two or three pupils in the ordinary English branches and belles-lettres. Particular attention will be given to letter-writing, reading, and the art of conversation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address E. L. B. Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a reengagement in a school or family; she is an excellent mathematician, and is fully qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and also in French, Spanish and drawing. Terms moderate; no objections to leaving the City; best of references given and required. Address D. H. I., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, in less than half a day's ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive two more pupils, boys or girls, if application is made immediately. Every satisfactory reference as to position, &c., by calling on Dr. WM. DALRYMPLE, No. 19 Bond-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D. LL. D., President; Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 25, 1861

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A.M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—A FRENCH and English family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st. The second term will begin Nov. 27. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly educated and with several years' experience in teaching in best City families, has leisure for a few more pupils. Instruction in classics, modern languages, mathematics, &c. Boys fitted for college. The best of references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching, desires a situation either in a public or private school. Can conduct any department. Sufficient references as to character and ability. Address TEACHER, Box No. 113 Peekskill, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation, as assistant teacher in a first-class boarding-school, where her services would be considered adequate to her board. Address DELTA, Union-square Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD LIKE TO meet with a Spanish lady who would be willing to give instruction to her own language in return for either English or music. Best of references given and required. Address TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music and French, would like a few more scholars. Terms for music, $6 per quarter; French, $4. Address M. L., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of fraudulent "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Balm, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doulourex	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertige	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

Speeches of the American Minister and Lord Palmerston at the Lord Mayor's Feast.

Friendly Expression Towards the United States.

Mr. Yancey Enthusiastically Received at Fishmongers' Hall.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE SPEECHES.

The Departure of the Mexican Expedition.

Its Real Object Still Undisclosed.

Interesting Financial and Commercial Advices.

The screw steamer *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 13th, and from Queenstown on the 14th inst., arrived here last evening.

The voyage is one of extraordinary rapidity, and with the exception of one recently made by the *City of New-York*, of the same line, must be recorded as the shortest run ever made across the Atlantic by a screw steamship.

The news brought by the *Etna* is four days later.

The following is a list of the consignees of her specie:

Jacob Adam Cobb	£1,959	J.V. Freeman & Co.	£ 400
Wm. Cummings & Son	970	John B. Leech & Co	2,000
		Guion & Co.'s order	2,552
Total			£7,881

The United States Government steamer *James Adger*, left Southampton on the 12th. Destination unknown.

Stormy weather had again been experienced around the Englishe oasts, and on the 11th the ship *Prompt* from Rangoon, was wrecked off Liverpool and 15 of the crew were drowned.

ADELINA PATTI had terminated a most successful operatic engagement in Dublin, and on the occasion of her last appearance the assembled crowds removed the horses from her car and dragged her to her hotel, where she had to address them from the balcony.

Queen VICTORIA was about to pay a three days' visit to the Prince of Wales at Cambridge. The Prince, it is announced, will finally quit Cambridge in December, and shortly afterwards will proceed to Constantinople and make a tour through Turkey.

The King of Portugal died on the 12th inst., aged 35 years. His disease was typhus fever. Prince FERDINAND, the King's brother, died a few days ago of the same complaint, and another brother, Prince AUGUSTO, was also ill.

Prince LOUIS PHILLIPPE, Duke of Oporto, succeeds to the throne. He left England (where he was on a visit to the Queen) for Lisbon on hearing of the death of Prince FERDINAND.

Gen. Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS died on the 8th inst., at the age of 85.

The death of M. ISIDOR GEOFFROI ST. HILAIRE, the distinguished French naturalist, is also announced.

There is at present a great demand among seamen for berths on board vessels bound to the National ports of America, occasioned, it is said, by the high wages offered by the National Government.

A silver candelabra, worth 300 guineas, was presented to Mr. CROSKEY on the 9th. It bore the following inscription, viz.:

"Presented to JOSEPH RODNEY CROSKEY, Esq., by the merchants and traders of the town and county of Southampton, in testimony of his valuable services to the commerce of the port, and to mark his successful efforts to promote feelings of friendship between England and America during a period of fourteen years, while discharging with eminent ability the important duties of United States Consul for this district. Southampton, 1861."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* telegraphs that "an important Cabinet Council was held at Paris on the 12th inst.—the Emperor presiding. It is almost certain that M. FOULD accepted the Ministry of Finance. His programme is retrenchment in every branch of the Administration. A loan is not immediately necessary. Europe will be assured of the pacific intention of France."

The *Constitutionnel* says the return of M. FOULD to the Finance Department may not only be regarded as a personal change in the Ministry, but as a political and financial event which the Senate and Legislature cannot fail to applauds.

It was reported that at a second interview between the Emperor and M. RATAZZI, expressions were let fall of a character more reassuring for Italy.

Baron RICASOLI is said to have declared that the question of Rome must be settled by public opinion, and that of Venice by the sword. A favorable chance of success is all that is wanted for the commencement of the latter enterprise.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

SPEECHES OF MR. ADAMS, THE AMERICAN MINISTER, AND LORD PALMERSTON, AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

By a previous arrival we were enabled to lay before our readers an abstract of remarks exchanged at the Lord Mayor's Annual Banquet, on the 9th inst., by Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England, and the English Premier, Lord PALMERSTON. The *Etna* supplies the following detailed report:

REMARKS OF THE LORD MAYOR.

I beg now to propose to you the health of a distinguished body of men, whose mission is the loftiest which can be committed to any class. To the gentlemen whose health I am now about to propose is committed the charge of preserving the peace of the world. I allude to the diplomatic body. But for their exertions, their talents, tact and ability, there have been hundreds of occasions during the last fifty years in which we might have been involved in war. We have here to-night several gentlemen, the *élite* of their respective countries, chosen for their great ability and knowledge, who are sent here to represent their respective countries, to negotiate all questions, difficult or easy, to save us from that resource which would land us in great calamities. I am about to associate with this toast the name of a gentleman whose mind must necessarily, under the circumstances, be occupied much with the affairs of his own country, which, unhappily, *is at this moment in a condition to require the sympathies of the world. In no country will those sympathies be yielded more readily than in this.* [Cheers.] I need not say I allude to America. I will associate with this toast the name of the American Minister, and I can assure him—taking on myself for the moment to be the exponent of the feelings and sentiments of this great city, over which I have the honor to preside—*I can assure him of the entire sympathy of the citizens of London, and I think I may say of the whole British people.* I can assure him that our most earnest desire is to see the day when those difficulties, which we hope are only temporary, shall be entirely eradicated from the soil of that great and free country. [Loud cheers.]

RESPONSE OF MR. ADAMS.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In behalf of my brethren of the Corps Diplomatique, I desire to express our grateful thanks for the compliment which you have paid it. I take pride in being a member of that body, not for any trifling distinction it may give me, but because it opens an opportunity for doing good. Whatever may have been said of diplomacy, it has ever seemed to me one of the great inventions of modern times. Its mission is to preserve peace. In antiquity, the quarrels of nations were immediately followed by war. The sword was the only negotiator, and the victorious chieftain commonly ended by dictating terms of humiliation to his fallen enemy. All this has been materially changed now that negotiation always precedes war, and very often averts it altogether. Indeed, it may safely be said that the chain of relations established by diplomacy furnishes perpetual means for the restoration of friendly feelings between nations. When they are rushing into a state of mutual irritation, either accidentally or by the agency of ill-tempered mischief-makers on both sides, (for such people will always be found in every community,) then is felt the value of an authorized agency ever present to explain mistakes, to correct misrepresentations, and to retract errors in season—to check the growth of the trouble and restore good feeling. In these latter days few Governments go to war for the mere love of it. The prodigious exhaustion it soon brings on, not less than the growing influence of public opinion throughout the civilized world, teaches a lesson of patience and forbearance that gives full play for the active intervention of a wise negotiator. A friendly voice may then soothe the waves in the midst of their agitation, and then reduce the surface once more to sunny calm. (Cheers.) There is, moreover, another beneficial change of a still later date, which I will take the liberty to notice as having happened to the diplomacy of nations. Not a great while ago it had the reputation of being tricky and false,—of taking advantage of the secrecy with which it was conducted to play an unfair game. The history of the past is filled with examples of eminent men who considered it the height of merit to show skill in outwitting their neighbors in negotiation. Indeed, there is an anecdote told of a very distinguished public character of the last age in France—I know not with what justice—that such was the reputation he had obtained as an adept in deception at one part of his life that from that time he made up his mind always to tell the truth, being confident nobody would ever think of believing him, and that thus he might the better conceal his objects. [A laugh.] Be this as it may, I prefer to appeal from the old example of Prince TALLEYRAND to a later one of a veteran diplomatist of your own country, who, after serving a long career of distinction abroad, has come back to enjoy the honors he has won so well in a green old age at home. I allude to Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, [cheers,] who, in the testimony he gave before a committee of Parliament, recorded his deliberate opinion that the present practice in negotiation, so far as his experience went, was plain and straightforward, and in good faith; that there was little desire for secrecy merely as a screen for deception, and that most countries acted under a sense of their share of responsibility for honesty of conduct before the world. I say that I prefer to adopt this later theory on my coming in as a member of the Diplomatic Corps, because I should scarcely know how to act upon any other. In America we are so used to speaking what we think—perhaps with too much freedom—and I have got into such a habit of it, I should not be fit to come to play my part here if I were expected by my employers to say what I did not mean. [Cheers.] Permit me, then, to assure you that *my main object has been, and is, to endeavor to continue and perpetuate the friendly relations that have so long existed between the two countries.* [Cheers.] *Indeed I see the strongest reasons why they should never be changed.* [Cheers.] To be sure there are many points in which we materially disagree, and there will be people on both sides whose disposition will be to magnify them. You do not approve our democracy; we do not appreciate your distinctions of rank. You think us altogether too free and easy in our ways; we consider you as far too stiff and stately. All this may be so, and yet so long as there is a broad ocean between us I see no reason why we may not indulge our respective tastes without risk of difficulty. On the other hand, I perceive many and vastly higher particulars in which we harmonize. [Cheers.] Surely it must be remembered that, with only the exception of the last eighty years, we can claim to be joint heirliors with you in all that is great and noble in your past history. Every bold stroke for liberty, whether civil or religious, is matter of pride for us as it is for you. Magna Charta is a common landmark for us all. And if from this I turn to the field of literature or of science, where, I ask, is there a great name in England which is not equally venerated in America? It was but the other day that I took a little trip to the banks of your little river Avon, to visit the birthplace and the last resting-place of your great poet, and there I found on the record of the pilgrims who go to that shrine a great proportion are from America. [Cheers.] So, among philosophers, we know no greater guide than BACON, in science no higher authority than NEWTON; and if I may be permitted to come down to the limits of your own municipality of London, there is not a street, nor an alley, nor a lane, which is not scrutinized with eagerness by my countrymen, on account of their associations with persons and events of which they can read at home in the historical or the literary productions of the mother country. [Cheers.] Neither is there a deed of heroism recorded here that does not elicit its tribute of applause in the remotest hamlet of the western hemisphere. I have myself met with the story of GRACE DARLING's courage stuck up in the small public room of an inn in an obscure American town; so the example of self-devotion of your FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE [cheers] has raised the admiration and stimulated the ardor of imitation of quite as many of my fair countrywomen as it has done of her own. And, perhaps, I may be permitted here to make an allusion to a higher character, so far as to say that, through the breadth of the United States, from sea to sea, the name of Her Majesty the Queen is held in the highest honor [cheers;] not because she is a Queen—no, that's not the reason, for there have been many Queens whom we do not admire at all—but because, while a pattern of a daughter, and an example of a wife and a mother, she yet rules like a Christian Sovereign over a noble people. [Loud cheers.] It is, then, a community of descent, of language, of literature, of sympathy in all that is good, and noble and true, that teaches the lesson of harmony between our respective peoples. I, therefore, cannot but echo the sentiment with which my Lord Mayor did me the honor to accompany the mention of my name; and, glancing around to the various points where I see the word inscribed along these walls, I say, also, peace here, peace there, peace everywhere. [Loud cheers.]

REMARKS OF LORD PALMERSTON.

When Mr. ADAMS resumed his seat, the Lord Mayor gave as the next toast, The "health of Her Majesty's Ministers," which was acknowledged by Lord PALMERSTON, in a cursory reference to the political state of the country. His Lordship closed by saying:

The condition of our revenue is altogether satisfactory, [cheers;] and, *although circumstances beyond our control may threaten for a time to interfere with the full supplies of that article so necessary for the productive industry of the country, yet no doubt that temporary evil will be productive of permanent good,* [cheers;] and we shall find in various quarters of the globe sure and certain and ample supplies, which will render us no longer dependent upon one source of production for that which is so necessary for the industry and welfare of the country. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, when we look without we see, no doubt, in many parts of Europe circumstances which, if not dealt with by prudence and discretion, may lead to local disturbances, which I trust will not at least extend themselves to bring us within their range. [Cheers.] On the other side of the Atlantic we witness with the deepest affliction—[cheers]—with an affliction which no words can express—[cheers]—differences of the most lamentable kind among those whom we call our cousins and our relations. [Cheers.] It is not for us to pass judgment upon these disputes; it is enough for us to offer a fervent prayer that such differences may not be of long continuance, and that they may speedily be succeeded by the restoration of harmony and of peace. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF WILLIAM L. YANCEY AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.

While Mr. ADAMS was addressing the guests of the Lord Mayor at Guildhall, Mr. YANCEY, the rebel Commissioner, who was accompanied by Hon. DUDLEY MANN, was speaking to the ancient Guild of Fishmongers at their annual dinner. The health of the two having been proposed by the Prime Warden, who acted as Chairman,

Mr. YANCEY said: Upon the part of Americans, I sincerely respond to the sentiment just expressed by the Prime Warden for the restoration of peace in America. Such a wish, proclaimed by a company of intelligent Englishmen, must kindle a corresponding feeling in the bosom of every enlightened and impartial American. The name American no longer represents a united people. There exists now two American nationalities—the Confederate and the Federal Americans. I—as you may, perhaps, be aware—am a Confederate, or—as the Federal American, unmindful of the character of the character of our common forefathers, disdainfully terms me—a rebel. But the justice and the sense of right of this great Government, promptly coincided in by France and Spain, speedily wiped out that stigma from our brows, and my countrymen are acknowledged here, at least, to be belligerents. [Cheers.] Though indebted to an enlarged and enlightened view of public law, and not to the mere grace or favor of England for this acknowledgment our unquestionable rights and *locus standi*, I must freely express here to-night that deep sense of thankfulness, which I am sure all my countrymen feel, for its early public avowal—"*Bis dat qui cito dat*"—[prolonged cheers.] From on other Power could it have come so gracefully. In In this—"the old country"—the principle of self-governmenht is recognized and practiced, however blended with the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of the aristocracy. To your institutions Americans are indebted for the chief of those vital principles which have caused them to style their Republic—

"The land of the free
And the home of the oppressed."

Such invaluable rights as the old English writ of *habeas corpus*, of a speedy trial by jury, of freedom of speech and freedom of the Press, are the main pillars of American Constitutional liberty; and I am both happy and proud to say are observed at least throughout the Confederate American States as vital and practical rights, even during their stern struggles to preserve their "national life." [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I feel how unbecoming it would be in me to intrude upon such an occasion as the present any merely partisan views of the causes which have broken up the late Federal Union. No matter what they may have been, one thing is clear, and that is that the contest now going on is upon the part of the people of the Confederate States for the right to govern themselves and to resist subjugation from the North. [Hear, hear.] They occupy a territory as large as England, France, Spain and Austria together—they are ten millions in number—they are chiefly producers of important raw materials, and buyers of every species, of all kinds of manufactured goods. Their pursuits, soil, climate, and production, are totally different from those of the North. They think it their interest to buy where they can buy cheapest, and to sell where they can sell dearest. *In all this the North differs, toto cœlo, from them, and now makes war upon us to inforce the supremacy of their mistaken ideas and selfish interests.* [Hear, hear, and cheers.] In defence of their liberties and sovereign independence, the Confederate States and people are united and resolute. They are invaded by a Power numbering 20,000,000; yet for eight months has the Confederate Government successfully resisted—aye, repelled—that invasion along a military frontier of 4,000 miles. Though cut off by blockade from all foreign trade, their internal resources have been adequate to the equipment and maintenance in the field of an army of over 250,000 troops. Can all this be, and yet these 6,000,000 of whites be divided? The idea is preposterous. So much has been said about our efforts to obtain foreign intervention that I may be allowed to declare emphatically that the Confederate States have neither sought nor desired it. They can maintain their independence intact by their own strength. As to their recognition by the Powers of the world, that of course they desire. They are a people, a nation, exhibiting elements of power which few States of the world possess. But they have no reason to complain, nor do they feel aggrieved, because these great Powers see fit for a season to defer their formal recognition and reception into the family of nations. However they may differ with them as to the period when their recognition should take place, they fully understand that such action is purely a question to be determined by those countries each for itself and with reference to its own interests and views of public policy. Other nations having trading relations with us have quite as much interest to send Ministers and Consuls to us as we have to send such representatives to them. [Hear, hear.] Why, then, shall there not be peace? *Simply because the North in its pride will not admit that to be a fact—a fait accompli—which Old England, followed by the first Powers of Europe, has recognized, and which the Confederate Government and armies have repeatedly demonstrated to be a stern and bloody fact—the fact that we are a belligerent Power.* There can be no basis for negotiations, or for peace proposals or consultations, so long as the Confederates are deemed to be and are treated as rebels. [Hear.] But when our adversary shall become sufficiently calm to treat us as a belligerent power, the morning of peace will dawn in the horizon. When that hour shall arrive I think I may say the Confederate Government will be inflexible upon one point only—its honor and its independence. For the great interests of peace and humanity it will yield much that is merely material or of secondary importance. [Mr. YANCEY sat down amid loud and continued cheering.]

THE PRESS ON THE SPEECHES.

VALUE OF THE PACIFIC PROFESSIONS OF MR. ADAMS AND LORD PALMERSTON.

From the London Times.

There was nothing warlike about the speech of Mr. ADAMS, and, as he took great pains to tell us that it was wrong to suppose diplomatists ever say the thing which is not, we are bound to believe that he is fully empowered to meet with cordiality all those peaceful sentiments which seemed to fill the Guildhall last Saturday. In some most important respects, Mr. ADAMS's speech might have been made five years ago. There is not one word about civil war, or battles on the Potomac, or blockade of Southern ports. He does not even tell us that there are some bad fellows among his countrymen, or advise us to have no intercourse with them. We ought to congratulate ourselves on this, for Mr. ADAMS assures us that the only fault possibly to be attributed to American diplomacy is, that it might sometimes be thought too open, free, and careless; so that if there had been anything of the least importance likely to arise out of those matters he would not have entirely omitted them. *Mr. Adams's speech was so highly complimentary that we could wish America could speak more frequently to us by the mouth of her Minister, and never at all in the tone common to her Press and her Secretary of State.* Mr. ADAMS ran through our whole history, from Prince ARTHUR to FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, and claimed to annex it all. We are only delighted to find from Mr. ADAMS, speaking in all his candor, that we are on such excellent terms, and that as between us and America the civil war and the blockade are literally not worth mentioning.

Nor does Lord PALMERSTON give us less promising hopes that all the votive tablets in the Guildhall will be propethic of national tranquillity. Lord PALMERSTON yielded not a jot to any one present as a peace lover. He was anxious for peace even with his political opponents, and seemed to look about in vain for some hero of the opposite faction on whom to bestow his affections; he adopted all the tablets and images as emblems of the state of feeling of the country, and raised no possibility of war, except against some, happily only, so far as we know, imaginary, "persons who may wish, with rude and profane steps, to disturb the peace and tranquillity which reigns." Let us, then, be confident and at peace. Looking abroad upon the world in the cool morning, it may seem to some of us that men grow sanguine after dinner, and that it is scarcely a time to sleep too soundly. *If, however, the world will consent to be at peace, the world may be well assured that England will not break it.*

THE FRANKNESS AND PROPRIETY OF THE EXPRESSIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

From the London News.

The language of Mr. ADAMS is not only sincere and friendly, but eminently seasonable. Such a frank, seasonable, and hearty statement will be cordially welcomed by the nation at large, and cannot fail to be of service at the present moment, *when a small, but active, faction in this country are doing their utmost not only to misrepresent and degrade American diplomacy, but to create ill feeling between the two countries.* A cotemporary, for example, has assured the public more than once during the past week that the Federal Government is bent on picking a quarrel with this country, which, in the utter absence of any kind of proof, is, of course, only a particular way of saying that the writer is anxious to rouse a feeling of hostility in this country against the Federal Government, and the American people it represents.

Lord PALMERSTON's reference to the American war was, like his speech, extremely brief, but appropriate. While deprecating all official judgments as to the causes of the war, and the important questions at issue, he justly expressed the feeling of this country as one of the "deepest affliction, an affliction which no words can express," at witnessing the calamity that had befallen a kindred and friendly nation. For the rest, the noble lord made very light work of the speech-making part of his evening's duty.

OUR EXAMPLE TO BE IMITATED IN ENGLAND.

From the Morning Advertiser.

We wish that the Press and public men in this country would respond to the friendly tone with which the United States Minister touched on the pending crisis at the Lord Mayor's dinner. "It may safely be said"—these were the words of Mr. ADAMS, when alluding to the duties of diplomacy—"that the chain of diplomacy furnishes perpetual means for the restoration of friendly feeling between nations. When they are rushing into a state of mutual irritation, either accidentally or by the agency of ill-tempered mischief-makers on both sides (for such people will always be found in every community,) then it is felt the value of an authorized agency ever present to explain mistakes, to check the growth of the trouble, and to restore good feeling." To these sentiments Lord PALMERSTON replied in a very few, but most sensible and sympathetic words; and *in this strain we could wish that Englishmen in general would speak of a nation with which we have every interest to be on amicable terms.*

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED IN AMERICA.

From the London Herald.

Would Lord PALMERSTON travel as far as Lancashire and hear what the millowners say about the hard times that are in store for their operatives and themselves, he might be inclined to speak of the calamities that threaten the North of England as something scarcely summed up in the conventional phrase "a temporary evil." Doubtless, the time will arrive when Indian cotton will supply the gap now created by the American war. But never was the old proverb, "While the grass is growing the seed is starving," more literally illustrated than in the present dearth of cotton. *Twenty millions of bales this time next year will not make up for the misery to which the industrial populations of our great towns in the North seem doomed during the early months of the ensuing year.*

There was something heartier in the speech of the American Minister. Mr. ADAMS, however, did himself great injustice in repudiating all pretensions to diplomatic art. He is a proficient. Not one man in a hundred could have steered so clear of the many rocks and shoals that lay in his way, or touched so so gracefully and appropriately upon themes so congenial to the occasion and his hearers. It is a great pity that the principles of Mr. ADAMS' speech could not be imported into Mr. SEWARD's dispatches. *How smoothly the affairs of these two great nations might be conducted if every diplomatic intercommunication could be prefaced with such amenities as fell from the lips of the American Ambassador.* Believing as we do that Mr. ADAMS spoke the language of almost every thoughtful American who dares to speak from his heart, unlaffluenced by ambitious motives, we can only express our regret that such words do not oftener fall from the lips of the statesmen to whom are intrusted the destinies of the American Republic. *They have only to be spoken to be reciprocated and acted upon by the whole people of Great Britain.*

THE GOOD OMENS OF MR. ADAMS' SPEECH.

From the London Post.

If Mr. ADAMS, in his reply, maintained a diplomatic reserve on the character of the diplomatic struggle, his speech was nevertheless marked by the most friendly statements respecting the good feelings towards England entertained by his own Government and countrymen. We sincerely trust that no occurrence may arise to belie the accuracy of these statements as regards the American people, or to render his own diplomatic duties at variance with the scope which he desires they should always have in view.

MESSRS. ADAMS AND YANCEY COMPARED.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Any comparison between the two speeches is rendered difficult by the circumstance of Mr. ADAMS having affectedly abstained from making any allusion to the mighty events by which his country is convulsed. America, to the mind of this impressionable representative of her greatness, and goodness, is still one and indivisible. If her internal tranquillity and prosperity are temporarily disturbed by the movements of armies counted by hundreds of thousands by the blockade of her principal ports, and by battles by sea and land, these are trifles of too little importance to the character and destiny of the nation to be worthy of mention. The American Minister leaves these spots on the sun to describe the affectionate pride with which his fellow-countrymen are wont to dwell on their connection with Great Britain by the ties of a history, language, and literature in common. There is no doubt that these subjects are as agreeable for us to be reminded of as for the Americans to mention; but, inasmuch as the ties in question bind us to the Southern States at least as strongly as to the Northern, the introduction of such topics is of no assistance in determining which party has the stronger claim to our sympathies in their unfortunate dispute. If the populations which continue to be ruled by the Government at Washington were threatened with danger by the French or Russians, we should, perhaps, be strongly drawn toward them by their respect for SHAKESPEARE and by their claim to a joint inheritance in so many of our noblest national associations. Not so when the undertaking in which they are engaged is an attempt to subjugate other descendants of the British stock, who can invoke precisely the same sentiments in support of their claim to sympathy in the endeavor to maintain their independence.

The Minister of the United States, however, had probably no intention of influencing English opinion with regard to the war. In that respect he appears to differ greatly from the Confederate Commissioner who plunges into the subject at once with a sound consciousness of its being the thing about which Englishmen are most desirous to hear, and of which it is his especial duty to speak. Mr. YANCEY's speech is a manifesto respecting the character of which it is easy to see that English opinion will be greatly divided. *Those who have taken up the cause of the Northern Government under the singular notion which that Government itself is so desirous to repudiate, of its being engaged in a holy crusade against Slavery, will infallibly discern unblushing effrontery and rampant selfishness in qualities which will appear to their equally extreme opponents in the light of the perfection of manly frankness and courageous independence.* We will only say, for our own part, that Mr. YANCEY's speech seems to us to be a business-like statement of the case on the part of his employers, creditably free from bounce on the one hand and from hypocrisy on the other.

SHALL PRIVATEERSMEN BE TREATED AS PIRATES?

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO ASSERT ITSELF.

From the London Herald.

Having tacitly or openly avowed that the maintenance of the Confederate cause by a victorious army in the field of the proportions numerically of a great European Power, gives the character of a belligerent to the Confederate States, *it will never do to sanction the judicial murder of Southerners captured on the ocean.* Up to that point there may be a joint representation of all the Powers; but until the nationalities of the other privateer crews have been ascertained, this country will be single-handed in its representations or in its policy in the matter of the bringing to trial of British subjects, and probably hanging them for the commission of a crime which in the most formal manner we have pronounced imaginary. There are no Frenchmen, or Spaniards, or Russians, among the *Savannah's* crew, although there is one native of Hamburgh and one Chinaman, both unnaturalized. Still there may be Frenchmen and others among the crews of the other privateers, and Lord RUSSELL's information may be more full than our own. Be that as it may, however, *the Government must now do something to redeem the honor of the country, and let the world know that Lord Palmerston's Civis Romanus sum has some meaning.* For months past we have counseled a different policy to that which has been pursued. We have said that the Federal Government should be dealt with in a friendly spirit, but with a firmness and purpose befitting the high position of this country and the magnitude of the interests which we have at stake. *Forbearance, vacillation, and truckling to the Federal Government have, however, been the guiding principles of our policy, and it has failed. The country will now expect the Government to do its duty.*

Four British seamen illegally on trial for their lives in an American port, generously and secretly provided with counsel by their countrymen abroad, who have been witnesses of their sufferings and of the indignities heaped upon them, abandoned by that country to which they owe allegiance, and which might command their services for the protection of our homes, would be a spectacle unparalleled in our national history.

THE QUESTION OF THE BLOCKADE CONSIDERED.

From the Court Journal.

We have the best source of information to warrant us in positively asserting that at the last Cabinet Council the question of the propriety of breaking the blockade of the South American ports was discussed *when it was agreed that no countenance could be given to such a proceeding.*

THE NEUTRALITY OF HOLLAND.

Notices have been issued in the Dutch West India Colonies, warning all the subjects of His Majesty of Holland to observe a strict neutrality during the existing difficulties in the States of America, to respect any actual blockade, not to carry contraband of war, or convey dispatches for either of the belligerent parties, and in particular to avoid having anything to do with privateering, as those who engage in it may be looked upon by foreign nations as pirates, and will be liable to the penalties provided by the law of Holland. Instructions have also been issued to the effect that, for the observance of a strict neutrality, to privateers, under whatever flag, or with whatever commissions or letters-of-marque provided, and with or without prizes, shall be admitted to the harbors or roads, except in case of distress, and, under any circumstances, all such privateers and their prizes are to be closely watched, and be made put to sea again as sson as possible.

AN UNFRIENDLY NOTE FROM PARIS.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* argues that American ingratitude enables France to witness the former's disruption with the utmost indifference.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

THE EXIGENCY NOT IMMEDIATE.

From the London Times (City Article.)

The hope increases that there will be little occasion for national alarm in connection with the cotton question. Of course there must be painful individual privations, but, strange as it may seem, it would not be difficult to prove that up to this moment the country at large has been, both directly and indirectly, greatly benefited in a pecuniary and commercial sense by the consequences of the American struggle. But for that event a most severe crisis must at about this period have fallen upon the trade of Lancashire. Eighteen months back an attempt was made to warn the public that the shipments of cotton manufactures to the East and elsewhere, and the extension of mill power in Manchester, were taking place upon a perilous scale, which threatened to be followed by a ruinous revulsion. Our annual exportation of Manchester manufactures amount to £52,000,000, and the loss to which we are liable when the shipments of a year or two prove to have been made to glutted markets may easily be conceived. That the evil on the present occasion would have been beyond all ordinary experience is demonstrated by the fact that, although the tidings of the American war have now for months past penetrated to all parts of the world, and our shippers during the same period have had every inducement to restrict their operations, there has scarcely yet, in the leading markets, been sufficient recovery to yield any satisfactory profit even on the articles shipped when the staple was only at half its present value. Of course, *there is confidence now that each future mail will bring higher prices from all quarters, and that the end will consequently be that our overtrading will be found to have brought large gains in the place of losses that appeared at one time inevitable.* A condition has thus been averted which would, perhaps, have caused a suspension of a large majority of the weaker and more speculative firms. Perhaps it is not too much to estimate the saving from the turn in this respect at eight or ten millions sterling. Again, our stock of cotton on the 1st of January was 545,670 bales, and the gain from the realization of this, at gradually advancing rates, may be estimated at two or three millions additional. An immense advantage must also be indirectly reckoned from the impulse given to the prospects of India, the productiveness of her revenue, and the stability of her securities; while there is also to be taken into account the improvement in the value of our stocks of other textile materials, such as wool, jute, &c., which has been consequent upon the diminution in the supplies of the cheap rival article. At the same time, it is to be observed that England will relatively be far less injured by the rise of price in the staple than America or other countries, since this rise is most heavily felt on the coarser fabrics, such as the American mills, even under a high protective tariff, can alone create; while, as has been well pointed out, the difference which it occasions on those articles that employ the greatest degree of operative skill is slight. Finally, it is certain that up to the present moment we have not, to the extent of a single piece of goods, had the slightest difficulty in meeting every legitimate demand of our foreign customers, and that the world will not sustain even any great temporary inconvenience before the productions of other regions will enable us to replenish their stocks. *On the whole, therefore, we may as a people look upon the Winter on which we have now entered not merely without dismay, but with a consciousness that one bad crisis has preserved us from another which would have been worse.* Although it is out of the question that any individual nation can in the long run, and by the misfortunes of any other nation, it is so ordered that, sooner or later, the main proportion of the evils brought upon the world falls upon those who are primarily responsible for them. Mankind would have been better off if America had still pursued commerce and civilization, *but if we adhere to an honest and inoffensive course, our share in the common misfortune may be so small as to cause our progress to appear uninterrupted*, and to lead shallow observers to assume that the doctrine that the true interests of one country are inseparably bound up with those of every other has at length been shown to be fallacious.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

THE DEPARTING SQUADRONS.

The British men-of-war *Sanspareil*, *Donegal* and *Conqueror*, having embarked 800 marines at Plymouth, were to have sailed on the 10th, for the Gulf of Mexico, but were prevented by stormy weather. They, however, left Plymouth Sound on the 13th inst., about noon, with the expeditionary battalions of marines for Mexico, the wind blowing half a gale.

The following is a detail of Royal Marines forming the main portion of the expeditionary battalion to Mexico, all of whom have embarked at Plymouth, viz.: In the *Sanspareil*, 3 colonels, 5 captains, 10 lieutenants, 20 sergeants, 20 corporals, 5 buglers, and 351 privates—total, 414 belonging to the Plymouth Division; and in the *Donegal* and *Conqueror*, one company Royal Artillery and two companies of infantry, belonging to the Portsmouth Division, and one company of infantry from Woolwich. The artillery consists of 1 colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 4 bombardiers, 50 gunners, and 1 bugler—total, 67; and the infantry of 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 16 sergeants, 15 corporals, 210 privates, and 3 buglers—total, 253. The grand total of artillery and infantry is 734.

The *Debats* states that Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, the commander of the French portion of the Mexican Expedition, has left Paris for Toulon.

La Patrie has the following:

The steam line-of-battle-ship *Massena* has received orders on leaving Toulon to proceed to Oran to take on board 500 men of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, designated to form part of the expeditionary corps to Mexico.

The captain of the Staff Capitan has been designated by the Minister of War to be attached to the staff of Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere.

The *Montézuma* is nearly ready for sea, and will be able in a day or two to take in her new armament of twelve rifled cannon.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following:

"The naval division which will sail in a few days for Mexico consists of the man-of-war *Massena*, Commander BOUE, four frigates, a corvette, five gunboats, a dispatch-boat, and a certain number of transports. The seuadron is under the command of Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, the head of whose staff is Capt. THOMASSET. A portion of the squadron will sail from Toulon, the remainder from Brest. They will meet at Vera Cruz. The number of troops embarked will be about 3,000 men, comprising 500 Zouaves and a detachment of cavalry. The horses will be procured in Mexico."

It appears that among the different regiments of the Zouaves in the army, not less than 3,000 applications for forming part of the 500 were sent in.

The *Correspondencia* states that according to a telegram of the 6th, the Spanish squadron was to sail for Vera Cruz on the 26th of October, and that it consisted of several steam transports, with 6,000 men on board, under the orders of Gen. GASSET. In the Havannah tents were being prepared for 10,0000 men. It was rumored that the Mexican General, MARQUEZ, had promised to assist the Spaniards; and as soon as a landing should take place a demonstration of the people was expected in favor of Spanish authority. Between JUAREZ and ORTEGA the most extreme distrust prevailed.

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AT THE OPENING OF THE CORTES.

At the opening of the Cortes, on the 6th inst., the Queen made her usual formal review of the foreign relations of the Spanish Government. In relation to the questions of Mexico and San Domingo, she observed:

Disorder and excess have reached their height in the unfortunate country of Mexico. Treaties having been violated and rights forgotten, my subjects having been exposed to serious attacks and continual dangers, *it became indispensable at length to make an example of salutary rigor.*

With this object my Government had made the necessary preparations, when two great nations found that they had to complain of acts of violence on the part of the Mexican authorities. Our wrongs were common; our action should be joint. My Government desired as much. Proper steps for this purpose were at first favorable, but the result did not correspond with the desires of the other two nations.

Subsequently France, England and Spain arranged together to obtain that satisfaction which was due to them, and to prevent the repetition of offences which scandalized the world and outraged humanity. Thus the design will be accomplished, the execution of which has been the constant object of my Government. At the proper time an account will be rendered to you of the Convention which, with this object, has been signed by the representatives of the three Powers.

That Spanish Island the first discovery of which immortalised the name of Columbus forms once more a part of our monarchy. The inhabitants of St. Domingo, menaced by foreign enemies, wearied by international disorders, invoked in the midst of its conflicts the august name of the nation to which it had been indebted for civilization and life. It would have been unworthy of us to contemplate its sufferings without emotion, to disown its appeal, inspired by great recollections and by an inextinguishable love for Spain. Convinced that this appeal, that these wishes were spontaneous and unanimous, I did not hesitate to welcome them, more attentive to honor than to the convenience of my people.

The inhabitants of St. Domingo have seen their wishes realized. The elements of riches which their fertile soil contains begin to be developed in the bosom of profound peace, and the zeal, as well as the justice of my Government and of the authorities, will efface the traces of past discords.

FURTHER DIPLOMATIC INDICATIONS.

The London *Advertiser* asserts that a report prevails in well-informed circles at Paris of a secret convention existing between France and Spain, in addition to the stipulation publicly made with England.

The London *Observer* says it was at the instance of England that the American Government is to be invited to join in the expedition.

The London *Morning Advertiser* gives a report that a secret convention exists between France and Spain, in addition to the stipulation publicly made with England.

The Madrid semi-official journals talk of a Spanish protectorate as expected to result from the expedition.

The *Debats* has some remarks on the expedition to Mexico, which are not without interest. After stating that *the common object of the three Powers has not as yet been accurately stated to the public*, it proceeds in these words:

"The combined expedition, which is about to leave the ports of France, England, and Spain, presents this grave character, *that it is like retaking possession, at least morally so, of America by Europe.* Since the treaty of Paris, which in 1783 ratified the independence of the United States, or, if it be preferred, since the day of the 10th of December, 1824, which secured the definitive emancipation of the Spanish colonies, European vessels have more than once appeared in the American seas to there execute acts of force. They have hitherto only appeared there, as it were, accidently, either to inflict chastisement for a passing injury, to obtain the revision of a tariff, or to guarantee the security of European residents. Every one feels that the present expedition, even were it confined to collecting the revenues of the Custome-house of Vera Cruz in the place and stead of the Mexican Government, is something more than the naval movements of former days. *It constitutes a real infringement on the famous doctrine of Monroe, which pretended to interdict Europe forever from exercising any influence over the destinies of America.* No one can in fact doubt that the fate of Mexico now depends more or less on the three intervening Powers; their presence alone may lead to revolutions which their sword would support in case of need. Thus Mexico enters on a crisis, the issue of which is in the hands of Europe.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been firm, but on the 12th there was some weakness and a slight decline. CONSOLS closed at 93¾@⅞ for money, and 92¾@⅞ *ex dividend* for account.

The demand for MONEY was rather more brisk. The general rate for good bills was about 2½ ₱ cent. A loan of £400,000 for Morocco—to enable the Spanish indemnity to be sett